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73 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
QUESTION OF CYPRUS
THE RISK OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 2 February 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the final communiqué (see annex I), declarations (see annex II) and resolutions (see annexes III-VII) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held at Casablanca from 13 to 15 December 1994. I should be grateful if you would have them circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 28, 32, 42, 44, 54, 55 and 73 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ahmed SNOUSSI
Permanent Representative

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Annex I

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Final communiqué of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 13 to 15 December 1994

IS/7-94/FC./FINAL

1. At the kind invitation of His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco, the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival) was held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H, corresponding to 13 - 15 December 1994.

2. The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference coincided with the Commemoration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

3. The Conference was preceded by the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, on 8 - 10 Rajab, 1415H (10 - 13 December, 1994).

4. A. The following Member States attended the Conference:

1. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
2. Republic of Azerbaijan
3. Islamic State of Afghanistan
4. Republic of Albania
5. State of United Arab Emirates
6. Republic of Indonesia
7. Republic of Uganda
8. Islamic Republic of Iran
9. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
10. State of Bahrain
11. Brunei Darussalam
12. Burkina Faso
13. People's Republic of Bangladesh
14. Republic of Benin
15. Republic of Turkey
16. Republic of Turkmenistan
17. Republic of Tunisia
18. Republic of Tajikistan
19. Republic of Gabon
20. Republic of the Gambia
21. People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
22. Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros
23. Republic of Djibouti

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24. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
25. Republic of Senegal
26. Republic of Sudan
27. Syrian Arab Republic
28. Republic of Sierra Leone
29. Republic of Iraq
30. Sultanate of Oman
31. Republic of Guinea
32. Republic of Guinea-Bissau
33. State of Palestine
34. Republic of Kyrgyzstan
35. State of Qatar
36. Republic of Cameroun
37. State of Kuwait
38. Republic of Lebanon
39. Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
40. Republic of Maldives
41. Republic of Mali
42. Malaysia
43. Arab Republic of Egypt
44. Kingdom of Morocco
45. Islamic Republic of Mauritania
46. Republic of Mozambique
47. Republic of Niger
48. Federal Republic of Nigeria
49. Republic of Yemen

B. The following Subsidiary Organs of the OIC attended the Conference:

- Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre, for Islamic Countries, Ankara.
- Research Centre on Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul.
- The Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka.
- The Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade, Casablanca.
- The Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah.
- The Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah.

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- International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage, Istanbul.
- Islamic Solidarity Fund, Jeddah.
- The Islamic University of Niger.
- The Islamic University of Uganda.

C. The following Specialized Institutions of the OIC:

- Islamic Development Bank, Jeddah.
- Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Rabat.
- International Islamic News Agency, Jeddah.
- Islamic States Broadcasting Organization, Jeddah.

D. Following Affiliated Institutions:

- Organization of the Islamic Capitals and Cities, Makkah Al-Mukarramah.
- Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, Benghazi.
- The Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange, Karachi.
- The Islamic Shipowners Association, Jeddah.
- World Federation of Arab Islamic International Schools, Jeddah.
- International Association of Islamic Banks, Cairo.

E. Following Islamic Foundations and Societies attended as Invitees:

- Muslim World League, Makkah Al Mukarramah.
- World Islamic Call Society, Tripoli.
- World Muslim Congress, Karachi.

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- World Assembly of Muslim Youth, Riyadh.
- League of Islamic Universities, Riyadh.
- International Islamic Council for Da'wa and Relief, Cairo.
- International Islamic Charitable Foundation, Kuwait.
- International Islamic Relief Organization, Jeddah.

F. Observers.

i) States:

- Republic of Kazakhstan.
- Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

ii) Muslim Communities and Minorities:

- Turkish Muslim Community of Kibris
- Moro National Liberation Front

iii) International and Regional Organizations:

- United Nations.
- Non-Aligned Movement.
- League of Arab States.
- Arab Maghreb Union.

G. Invitees:

- Republic of Croatia
- Republic of Slovenia
- Republic of Macedonia
- Kosovo
- The Sanjak
- The True Representatives of the Kashmiri People.

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- Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO).
- U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).
- U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
- United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF).
- U.N. Development Programme (UNDP).
- Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO).
- U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).
- World Health Organization (WHO).
- U.N. Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights and of the Palestinian people.
- Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).
- UK Action Committee on Islamic Affairs.

5. The Conference was opened by His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morroco who in his inaugural address welcomed the Sovereigns, Emirs, Heads of State and Government and stressed the importance of strengthening Islamic solidarity which should guide Summit deliberations on which over one billion Muslims had pinned their hopes, for the adoption of decisions aimed at strengthening the unity of Islamic Ummah in an atmosphere of brotherhood and concord.

His Majesty King Hassan II recalled that the message of Islam calls for peaceful coexistence among nations, universal cooperation and respect of human dignity without any distinction, among human beings. He indicated that no one and no authority has the right that is not vested by

religion, to take the path of extremism and resort to aggression in thought and practice nor are they empowered to issue rulings excommunicating Muslims and excluding them from the fold of religion. Similarly, they have no right to decree a fatwa stipulating Jihad against these Muslims. He added that Islam is not only a religion but encompasses every thing. It constitutes as the Prophet said a set of rules for human relations based on good behaviour, moral values, tolerance, coexistence and peace. His Majesty stressed that Islam urges Muslims to believe in Allah's revealed Books and to disseminate among people the message of Islam and concord so that serenity may prevail and so that the world may be spared the evils of perils and dangers.

He indicated that the first universal appeal for coexistence among the monotheistic revealed religions is the one in the Holy Qur'an: Say: 'People of the Book, let us come to an equitable agreement among us that we will worship none but Allah, that we will associate none with Him, and that we will not set up one another lords beside Him'.

He stressed that this tolerance should rather be the principle upon which to base relations among Muslims.

His Majesty added tht in order for Muslims to convey the true image of their society, it is necessary to change several concepts, correct mistakes and agree on what is permissible and what is forbidden. He said that the behaviour of some groups which is contrary to Islamic tolerance has prompted fierce campaigns against Islam.

Thus, His Majesty King Hassan II suggested that a high authority should emanate from the Conference, to become a reference source in shedding light on Islamic provisions, away from any confusion or dubious interpretation. This authority must not affect the diversity of identities and characterstics, which enrich the unity of Islam.

His Majesty the King welcomed the Commemoration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the founding of the OIC.

The Conference decided to consider the address of His Majesty King Hassan II as an official document of the Conference.

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6. His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit made a statement in which he reviewed the achievements of the OIC during the past three years in the political, economic, cultural and social fields as well as in the domain of information. He expressed his gratitude and thanks for the excellent cooperation which he received from the leaders of Member States as well as the Secretary General, in the performance of his onerous responsibilities as the Chairman of the OIC. He indicated that assistance to the people of Sahel constitutes one of the pillars for the strengthening of Islamic solidarity.

7. On the occasion of the Commemoration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the founding of the OIC, His Excellency Mohammad Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, His Excellency Mahamane Ousmane, President of the Republic of Niger and His Excellency Mahathir Mohammed, Prime Minister of Malaysia made statements on behalf of the Arab, African and Asian Groups, in which they thanked His Majesty King Hassan II, and the Government and people of the Kingdom of Morocco for hosting this important Conference and for the warm and generous hospitality extended to the delegations. They also emphasized the importance of the OIC and the need to further enhance its role in the fashioning of a new international order.

8. In his statement, His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General paid tribute to His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco for hosting this important gathering of leaders of the Islamic Ummah. He indicated that OIC with 52 Member States has become an Organization to be reckoned with in the search for solution to the major problems of our times. He stated that the return of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty, the restitution of the Syrian Golan, the respect of Lebanon's sovereignty, the fulfillment of the legitimate aspirations of the people of Kashmir, the cessation of Serb aggression against Bosnia-Herzegovina and of the vacation of Azerbaijan's territory occupied by Armenia as well as the search for peace in Afghanistan and in Somalia, all must receive the equal, well considered and determined support of the Member States. He emphasized the need of solidarity with the people of Central Asia and of African Sahel affected by natural calamities. He also thanked the Chairmen of the Al-Quds Committee, COMIAC, COMCEC and COMSTECH.

9. His Majesty King Hassan II, was unanimously elected as the Chairman.

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10. The Conference elected Their Excellencies Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine, Lansana Conte', President of the Republic of Guinea, Begum Khaleda Zia, Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh as Vice-Chairmen. His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal was elected as the Rapporteur-General.

11. Thereafter, the Conference approved the Report of the Preparatory Ministerial Meeting which was presented by the Chairman of the Meeting, His Excellency Dr. Abdul Latif Al-Fillali, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco.

12. The Conference adopted the draft Agenda submitted by the Preparatory Ministerial Meeting.

13. Conference welcomed the admission of the Republic of Mozambique as full member of the OIC.

14. The Conference unanimously approved the request of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina for observer status in the OIC.

15. The Conference noted with appreciation the Report of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit.

16. The Conference noted with appreciation the Reports submitted by the Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, the Standing Committee of Information and Cultural Affairs, the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation; and the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

17. The Conference noted with appreciation the Reports submitted by the Secretary General on items of the agenda.

18. The Conference heard with fraternal sentiments the moving statement of His Excellency Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina who expressed the gratitude and thanks of his Government and people for the active support of the OIC Member States to the just cause of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Special Declarations

19. The Conference approved and issued the Casablanca Declaration.

20. The Conference approved and issued a Declaration on Bosnia-Herzegovina and a Special Declaration on Jammu and Kashmir.

Commemoration of the 25th Anniversary of OIC

21. The Conference decided to designate 1995 as the year for commemorating the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the founding of OIC in all Member States and requested the Secretary General to organize a special ceremony at the OIC Headquarters to mark the occasion, in coordination with the host country.

Image of Islam outside the Islamic World

22. The Conference expressed its determination to project the correct image of Islam, resorting in this regard to the spirit of "Ijtihad" in Islam based on general principles of Islamic Sharia. It condemned the evil intention of the quarters that seize every opportunity to discredit Islam or present it as contrary to progress and development or as a threat to the foundations of modern civilization. It rejected the use of this distorted image of Islam to justify aggression and occupation against Muslim countries and peoples. It denounced the double standard approach adopted by anti-Islamic quarters whenever a just cause of interest to the Islamic Ummah is at stake. It affirmed the readiness of the Islamic Ummah stemming from the teachings of Islam to engage in a constructive dialogue with the revealed religions in a spirit of tolerance and respect for international legality.

Evaluation of OIC Achievements

23. The Conference welcomed the contribution made by the Organization in the cause of Islamic solidarity and cooperation over the last 25 years. It recognized that the profound changes taking place in the World today such as the trend towards economic globalization and the formation of regional economic groupings constitute encouraging factors for safeguarding the interests of the Ummah by strengthening their cooperation and joint action. It also recognized the important role of the Organization in galvanizing cooperation among member states to meet these challenges. It realized the importance of taking stock of the Organization's past achievement and of reviewing its existing capabilities to meet the challenges in order to

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enhance the relevance and effectiveness of the Organization. It decided to establish immediately an Eminent Persons Group comprising a select number of outstanding individuals from various disciplines drawn from member states to take stock of the achievements of the Organization over the past 25 years; to identify its strength and weaknesses; to review its objectives in the light of changing circumstances; and submit to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers recommendations on appropriate measures that should be taken to enhance the Organisation's effectiveness and relevance as the promoter of Islamic solidarity and cooperation and an overall perspective plan to expand and strengthen development cooperation among member countries for the progress of the Ummah.

Question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif:

24. The Conference reaffirmed that the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the prime cause of all Muslims, and expressed its solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organisation in its just struggle for removing the effects of Israeli occupation and building the Palestinian national institutions on the land of Palestine. It called upon Member States to continue supporting the PLO and its positions in the forthcoming negotiations for the transfer of all powers and responsibilities in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to the Palestinian National Authority, and to emphasize the return of the Holy City to Palestinian sovereignty. It affirmed that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region can only be achieved through complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan and the occupied Lebanese territories.

25. It expressed its support for the peace process in the Middle East, and welcomed the agreements concluded in its framework and noted that the success of the peace process hinges on the implementation of resolutions of international legitimacy, including resolutions 242, 338 and 425 of the Security Council, on the basis of Arab and international understanding of these resolutions, and the "land for peace" formula and the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their national and political rights.

26. It stressed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and to it apply all the provisions applicable to the other occupied territories and reiterated the necessity of its return to Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine.

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It invited all States in the world to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted in any way by those authorities as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel. It called for compliance with Security Council resolution 478 (1980) which invites Member States not to transfer their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It called on Member States to face up to the serious developments ensuing from the continued Israeli expansionist policy in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to confront this policy to provide material resources for the preservation of Islamic Shrines, and to support the steadfastness of the city's inhabitants. It invited the international community, and in particular the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference, to compel Israel not to effect any geographical or demographical changes in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif during the transitional period, that might affect the outcome of the negotiations on the final status of the City.

27. It expressed its strong condemnation of the decision taken by the Israeli Supreme Court to consider the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque as part of the territory of the State of Israel.

28. It called upon Member States to honour their commitment to cover the budgets of the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf.

29. It called for the dismantling of the settlements already established since they are unlawful, and to halt further Jewish settlements in occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Syrian Golan, as required under the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy.

30. It stressed the need to secure international protection for the Palestinian people in the Occupied Territories; and to halt all Israel's terrorist and repressive practices against the Palestinian people. It invited Member States to work for compelling Israel to release the detainees, bring back the deportees, put an end to the method of collective punishment, and desist from any works that may endanger life and the environment in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

31. It called for the support of the international programme of economic, social and cultural development in the occupied Palestinian areas, and for the support of the Palestinian National Authority so that it can establish its control and start the process of reconstruction and development of the Occupied Territories.

32. It strongly condemned the aggressive Israeli scheme to partition the Ibrahimi Enclosure in the city of Al-Khalil, and called on Member States to continue their coordination and intensive efforts to prevent the implementation of this scheme and preserve the Ibrahimi Enclosure as a mosque solely for Muslims as it has been through the ages.

33. It called on the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487 (1981), to accede to the treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to implement the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli Atomic facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System, to proclaim Israel's renunciation of nuclear armament, and to submit a full report on its stockpile of nuclear weapons and materials to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

34. The Conference commended the steadfastness of the Arab-Syrian citizens in the Golan against Israeli occupation, strongly condemned Israel for not complying with Security Council resolution 497 (1981), and affirmed that Israel's decision to impose its jurisdiction, its law and its administration on the occupied Syrian Golan is null and void. It also declared that the Knesset resolution of 11 November 1991 confirming the annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan is null and void and without legal effect and constitutes a flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 497 (1981). It expressed strong condemnation of Israel for continuing to alter the legal status and demographic set up of the occupied Syrian Golan. It affirmed that Israel's continuing occupation of the Syrian Golan constitutes a permanent threat to peace and security in the region. It demanded that Israel withdraw totally from Lebanon to the lines of 4 June 1967.

35. The Conference saluted the heroism and steadfastness of the Lebanese people against Israeli occupation and strongly condemned Israel's continuing occupation of Lebanese territories, and its persistence in deporting Lebanese citizens from their villages and lands, as well as all the inhuman practices of the Israeli enemy in those areas. It called for efforts to prevent Israel from continuing those practices and compel it to release Lebanese detainees. It also called for action to force Israel to implement the UN Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 425 (1978) which calls for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Lebanese territory, and for helping the legitimate authorities to establish their control over all Lebanese territories. It invited all countries to increase their assistance to Lebanon in order to consolidate the political gains of the National Reconciliation Government.

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Bosnia-Herzegovina:

36. The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to the safeguarding of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and reaffirmed all previous OIC Resolutions and Declarations relating to the Situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

37. It strongly condemned the continuing Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serb non-compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council as well as the Serb rejection of the Five-Nation Peace Plan. It also strongly condemned the Serb attacks on the Bihac Safe area and expressed its concern over the lack of effective measures by UNPROFOR Command to deter attacks against UN designated safe areas in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

38. It reiterated its call on the Five Nation Contact Group for establishing an action oriented relationship with the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina that should give a fair and balanced consideration of the views, concerns and interests of the Governments of the Republic and the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. It called for an urgent Ministerial Meeting between the Five Nation Contact Group and the OIC Contact Group to consider ways and means to deal with the deteriorating situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

39. It called for effective deployment of international monitors/forces on the borders of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina with Serbia and Montenegro; recognition by Serbia and Montenegro of the internationally recognized borders of the Republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and other States in the region; suspension of the implementation of Security Council Resolution 943(1994) and vigorous enforcement of the sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro; strengthening of UNPROFOR by including troops pledged by OIC member states; enhancing participation of OIC troop contributors within UNPROFOR Command, as well as political decision making process; expansion of UNPROFOR mandate; effective protection and expansion of Safe Areas to cover all the territories allocated in the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina; establishment of effective UNPROFOR presence in Serb occupied areas; simplifying and streamlining of procedures to enable NATO to provide effective and immediate military support to UNPROFOR and the Bosnian population including air strikes to deter and reverse Serb aggression; demilitarization of Sarajevo; and adoption of appropriate measures to facilitate the return of refugees; and reaffirmation of the status of Sarajevo as

the undivided and united capital of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. It requested the OIC Contact Group and troop contributing states to establish a Working Group in New York to evaluate current and future contributions to the UN mandated forces.

40. It demanded that the Government of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina must be provided with all necessary means for self defense to exercise individually or collectively its inherent right recognized by Article 51 of the UN Charter. It expressed its readiness to cooperate with all UN member states who exhibit a willingness on their own initiative to provide the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the means for self defense. It reiterated that Security Council Resolution 713 paragraph 6 does not legally and cannot morally apply to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and indicated its commitment to act accordingly.

41. It welcomed the call of the President of Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina for unilateral response by members of the international community in the event that the compromise proposal is not effected by members of the Five-Nation Contact Group and regarded in the same vein the call made by the General Assembly to the Security Council to give due consideration to exempting the Governments of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina from the embargo on deliveries of weapons and military equipment.

42. It condemned the tendency on the part of some to appease the Serbian aggressor and reminded the international community, particularly the major powers of the imperative need for establishing peace with justice in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

43. It regretted the direct material and diplomatic support offered to the Serbian aggressors and the recent veto within the Security Council of a resolution designed to cut off fuel supplies to the Serb forces.

44. It decided to request the convening of a Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Bosnia-Herzegovina in case the Security Council continues to be unable to deal effectively with the Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

45. It warned once again the Serb and Montenegren authorities as well as all persons who commit or order the commission of breaches of international humanitarian law in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina that they are individually responsible in respect of such breaches and will be punished for war crimes in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and requested in this context the International Tribunal established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 829 to expeditiously try and punish those responsible for the perpetration of crimes against humanity in the former Yugoslavia.

46. It appealed to the international community to mobilize resources for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in coordination and cooperation with the Agency for Reconstruction and Development (AICRED) and emphasized the need to aid the efforts of the Special Coordinator for Sarajevo in conjunction with Security Council Resolution 900.

47. It approved the establishment of a special OIC-IDB Programme of Assistance for Bosnia-Herzegovina, as recommended by the Secretary General and keeping in view the national mechanism that already exist in some Member States for mobilising financial support.

48. It condemned the denial of human, civil and national rights of Albanians in Kosova. It also condemned human rights violations against non-Serbs in the Sanjak and Vojvodina and reaffirmed the national rights of Muslims of the Sanjak.

Afghanistan:

49. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the fratricidal conflict in Afghanistan and appealed to the Afghan leadership to spare no effort to bring the hostilities to an immediate end and emphasized the urgent need for a political consensus among the Afghan parties.

50. It affirmed the need for the launching of a credible intra-Afghan process for restoring peace and stability in Afghanistan and for reviving the political, economic, social and institutional infrastructure of the Afghan society. It emphasized the need for promoting national reconciliation and rapprochement among all political parties and segments of the Afghan society as well as for demobilization of armed groups and formation of national army and police force. It expressed its appreciation and

support for the initiatives taken by the Secretary General to promote a credible intra-Afghan peace process. It called upon the Afghan parties to extend their full cooperation to the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Representative with a view to advancing the progress made in the Proximity Talks held in Islamabad and Tehran and the objectives of peace and national reconciliation in Afghanistan.

51. It also expressed its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the United Nations to draw the attention of the international community to the acute economic and political problems of Afghanistan, and for promoting peace and mobilizing assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction and encouraged the continuing cooperation between the efforts of the OIC and the United Nations Special Mission.

52. It appealed to the international community in particular Member States to respond to the humanitarian exigencies of the situation in Afghanistan by extending generous assistance. It also urged Member States and Islamic financial institutions to provide assistance for the Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and called for the speedy and voluntary repatriation and rehabilitation of Afghan refugees.

Jammu and Kashmir:

53. The Conference called for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions. It condemned the continuing massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and called for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination. It called upon Member states to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith the massive human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self determination as mandated by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. It also called upon upon India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

54. It supported the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to initiate a meaningful bilateral dialogue for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and called upon the Government of India to respond positively to these efforts. It affirmed that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problems and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.

55. It expressed its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region. It called upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations.

56. It requested the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

57. It requested the Secretary General to establish contact with the Governments of India and Pakistan and the True Representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir with a view to promoting a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute and to take necessary steps for enabling the True Representatives of the Kashmiri people to have their views expressed in OIC and other international fora. It also requested the Secretary General to send a three member OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir and requested the Government of India to allow the OIC Fact-Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

58. It recommended that member states continue to coordinate their positions and to take joint action at the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant international fora to promote respect for the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. It welcomed the establishment of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir at the United Nations comprising of Niger, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Pakistan and the OIC Secretary General and requested the Contact Group to continue its efforts for promoting the right of self-determination of the Kashmiri people in accordance with the UN Resolutions and for safeguarding their fundamental human rights.

59. It appealed to the Member States, OIC and Islamic Institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

Somalia:

60. The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to the restoration and preservation of the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia. It noted with appreciation the constant efforts made by the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, as well as for the alleviation of the suffering of the Somali people

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in cooperation with the regional States, the United Nations, the League of Arab States and Organization of African Unity, in the framework of a joint approach and requested the Secretary General to send a Contact Group to Somalia to urge various Somali parties to resume their dialogue with a view to achieving national reconciliation.

61. It called for the convening of the International Conference for Peace and National Reconstruction in Somalia in accordance with the relevant resolution adopted by the 47th Session of the UN General Assembly with the participation of all the Somali parties. It also called upon all Somali factions to enter into negotiations for a constructive dialogue for a peaceful settlement of the problem.

62. It welcomed the signing of the Addis Ababa Agreement for establishing Peace and National Reconciliation in Somalia and called upon all Somali political factions to facilitate the work of United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM II) until its termination and to cooperate fully with the United Nations to ensure the safe and orderly withdrawal of the UN forces from Somalia. It called upon all states, in particular the neighbouring states, to cooperate in the implementation of the arms embargo established by Security Council Resolution 733 (1992).

63. It expressed its appreciation to those Member States which have contributed troops to UN operation in Somalia as well as those which have provided relief and humanitarian assistance to the Somali people. It called upon the international community especially the Member States to assist in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia.

Iraqi Aggression against Kuwait:

64. The Conference welcomed the recognition, by Iraq, of the sovereignty of the State of Kuwait, its national security and political independence as well as its international borders in compliance with Resolution No.833 (1993) of the Security Council. It urged Iraq to pursue efforts and thoroughly fulfill its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions.

65. It called on Iraq to co-operate fully with the International Committee of the Red Cross with a view to implementing its engagements pursuant to Para.2C and Para.3C of resolutions No.686 (1991) and (30) of resolution No.687 (1991) pertaining to urgent release of prisoners and hostages from among Kuwaiti military troops and civilians

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and any others from other countries' citizens, especially following the agreement between Iraq and Kuwait and the other concerned parties on December 8, 1994 to set up a Subsidiary Committee to facilitate their task.

66. It affirmed that Iraq, in accepting resolution 686 (1991) and resolution 687 (1991) is deemed accountable for implementing Para 2-6 of resolution 686 and Para 16 of resolution 687 which involve the responsibility of Iraq under the relevant Security Council resolutions for reparations in respect of any direct loss or direct prejudice, including the losses inflicted on the environment, the depletion of natural resources or any losses sustained by foreign governments, their nationals or their companies.

67. It reaffirmed Security Council resolution 949 which calls on Iraq not to use again its military or any other forces in an aggressive or provocative manner to threaten its neighbours or the U.N. operations in Iraq. It reaffirmed respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq, expressed its sympathy with the Iraqi people and called on Iraq to promptly implement the relevant resolutions of international legality. It emphasized that Iraq must commit itself to implementing all the resolutions of the Security Council regarding the elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

Armenia - Azerbaijan:

68. The Conference strongly condemned the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijan Republic. It considered the actions perpetrated against civilian Azeri population in occupied Azeri territory as crimes against humanity and strongly demanded the strict implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884, immediate unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territories inter alia Lachin and Shusha regions and strongly urged Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic.

69. It called on the Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Azerbaijan Republic; take the necessary steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure compliance with its resolutions; condemn and reverse aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic and decided to take coordinated action to this end at the United Nations.

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70. It called for a just and peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers. It urged both Armenia and Azerbaijan and all states member of the Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing CSCE peace process and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.

71. It reaffirmed its total solidarity and support for the efforts being made by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country. It called for enabling the displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity. It expressed its concern over the severity of humanitarian problems concerning the existence of more than one million displaced persons and refugees in the territory of the Azerbaijan Republic and requested the member states, the Islamic Development Bank and the other Islamic Institutions to render urgent financial and humanitarian assistance to the Azerbaijan Republic.

Chechenya

72. The Conference expressed its concern over the recent developments in Chechenya and called on all concerned parties to exercise restraint and avoid more bloodshed and to work for a peaceful settlement of the problem, in the framework of the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation.

US Aggression against Libya:

73. **The Conference condemned the continuing United States aggression and threats and plots against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. It supported the right of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to appropriate reparations for the physical and human losses sustained as a result of aggression as well as the right of the Jamahiriya to demand reparations from the United States in conformity with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 38/41.**

74. **It reaffirmed its solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in defending its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against the economic boycott measures which seek to undermine its plans for development.**

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75. It condemned the U.S. economic boycott measures against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and called for their cancellation forthwith as they violate international law and conventions. It called upon the United States to desist from all threats, provocations and acts of aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as such practices contravene international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

Crisis between Libya, United States and United Kingdom:

76. The Conference considered the current crisis between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on the one hand, and both the United States of America and the United Kingdom, on the other. It expressed satisfaction with the positive initiative undertaken by the Great Jamahiriya for the solution of this crisis in accordance with international law and in such a manner that does not contradict the respect for its sovereignty; its acceptance of the UN Security Council Resolution No. 731 (1992) and its request to the UN Secretary General to find out the mechanism for the implementation of this resolution while expressing its full cooperation within the context of the initiatives it has taken and the proposals it has put forward.

77. It called on all parties to exert greater efforts to reach a solution of the crisis thereby ending the plight to which the Libyan people are subjected as a result of the embargo imposed on them. It declared its support for the proposal made in the resolution adopted by the League of Arab States (Doc. 5373-DA,(101)-G 3) on 27 March 1994 calling for the holding of just trial of the two suspects by Scottish Judges in accordance with Scottish law at the seat of the International Court of Justice in The Hague and for urging the Security Council to take into consideration this constructive proposal in order to seek a peaceful solution to avoid any escalation of the crisis, which would exacerbate tension in the region. It called upon the Security Council to review its two resolutions Nos. 748 and 883 on the crisis.

Cyprus:

78. The Conference reaffirmed the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences on the question of Cyprus which express firm support for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus who constitute an integral part of the Islamic world. It reiterated its support for the efforts of the UN Secretary General under his mission of good offices towards a negotiated settlement mutually acceptable to both sides. It welcomed in this context, the

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acceptance by the Turkish Cypriot side of the package of confidence building measures suggested by the UN Secretary General following his assessment of November 1992 that it would be difficult to achieve any success in the negotiations towards a comprehensive settlement as long as the current crisis of confidence between the two sides continues.

79. It also expressed its solidarity with the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus and its appreciation for their constructive efforts to attain a just and mutually acceptable settlement.

80. It reaffirmed the full equality of the two parties in Cyprus as the principle enabling them to live side-by-side in security, peace and harmony without the one having the ability to exploit, oppress or threaten the other. It urged the Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus and to increase and expand their relations in all fields and in particular in the fields of trade, tourism, culture, information, investment and sports. It decided to support until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus for the right to be heard in all international fora where the Cyprus problem comes up for discussion, on the basis of equality of the two parties in Cyprus.

81. It considered that building of mutual confidence between the two parties in the island is essential to make progress towards an overall settlement of the question. It called on the two parties to cooperate fully with the UN Secretary General to achieve agreement on the modalities for implementing the confidence building measures at the earliest possible time. It also decided to remain seized of the request of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus for full membership of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

The Comorian Island of Mayotte:

82. The Conference reaffirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comorian Island of Mayotte. It expressed its active solidarity with the Comorian people and supported the Comorian Government in its political and diplomatic efforts to effectively restore the Island to its natural entity. It rejected any idea of dividing the Comorian Island of Mayotte into departments, as this would be contrary to all international resolutions.

83. It urged the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the Island of Mayotte to the Comoros. It called upon the Member States to use their influence with France collectively and individually so as to induce it to accelerate the negotiations with the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on the basis of the national unity and territorial integrity of that country.

Sudan:

84. The Conference reaffirmed its complete solidarity with Sudan in confronting hostile designs, and defending its unity, territorial integrity and stability. It commended Sudan's continued efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the problem of Southern Sudan through negotiations and dialogue between various Sudanese parties for achieving its stability and national development.

85. It appealed to Member States to continue to support Sudan's efforts to safeguard its unity, territorial integrity and identity, in conformity with the principles embodied in the Charter and resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Mali:

86. The Conference expressed its gratitude to the General Secretariat, IGATHA, RABITA and ISF for their contribution to the efforts of the Government of Mali for the rehabilitation and development of the northern regions. It requested the Member States and Islamic institutions to provide necessary financial assistance for the emergency projects programme for ensuring the return of the refugees, their rehabilitation and for the social, economic and cultural development of the northern regions of Mali.

Niger:

87. The Conference expressed satisfaction at the signing of the Peace Agreement in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) on October 9, 1994 between the Government of the Republic of Niger and the Coordination of the Armed Resistance. It requested Member States, the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and other Islamic Institutions to provide Niger with the necessary assistance to enable it to consolidate its national unity and achieve its regional development objectives within the framework of the implementation of this Agreement.

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Eastern and Central Europe:

88. The Conference reaffirmed the need to maintain and promote ties of friendship and cooperation between the Islamic world and the countries of Eastern and Central Europe on the basis of mutual interests and expressed the hope that strengthening of economic relations between Eastern and Western Europe would not affect the order of priorities in respect of economic cooperation and trade exchanges between those countries and Islamic countries, nor have a negative impact on the flow of financial resources extended by the advanced countries, whether Eastern or Western, for financing development in Muslim and Third world countries. It also expressed the hope that the States of Eastern and Western Europe and other States respect and protect the Islamic identity of the Muslim communities and/or Muslim minorities living in their countries and their right to practice freely their language and religion.

Security and Solidarity:

89. The Conference reiterated that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries. It firmly resolved to strengthen the security of Member States, through cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations and as stipulated in the Dakar Declaration. It also reaffirmed the permanent and full sovereignty of the Islamic countries and peoples over their natural resources and economic activities.

90. The Conference emphasized the importance of the establishment and maintenance of security, peace and stability throughout the Islamic World and of strengthening the climate of mutual confidence and solidarity among Islamic Countries and cooperation in all fields between them. It reiterated the resolve of Member States to encourage, wherever appropriate, the initiation of confidence and security building measures, bilaterally or at the sub-regional levels in conformity with the provisions and principles contained in the Dakar Declaration.

91. The Conference recognized that small States are particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs. It called upon the Member States to provide assistance, when requested by small Member States, for the strengthening of their security in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC.

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Disarmament:

92. The Conference called for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction notably nuclear weapons with a view to creating a world free of such weapons and for the intensification of efforts aimed at finding a solution to disarmament issues as a whole, particularly the elimination of nuclear weapons. It also emphasized the need to conduct negotiations within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament according to the priorities specified in the Plan of Action of the Final Document of the Tenth UN General Assembly Special Session. It also emphasized that all States have an inalienable right to develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for their economic and social development and that all States are entitled to have access to the technology and equipment needed for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

93. It called upon all States, particularly the States of the regions concerned, to respond positively to proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East, South Asia and South East Asia and requested all member States to cooperate at the United Nations and other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of such Nuclear Weapon Free Zones.

94. It requested the members of the Conference on Disarmament to work urgently towards an agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons and to explore all additional means to provide effective assurances to Non-Nuclear Weapon States in the global or regional context. It also urged all States especially the nuclear weapons states to engage in serious negotiations in competent international fora for the early conclusion of a comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty preferably before 1995 NPT Review Conference.

95. It affirmed that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued to promote regional and international peace and security and encouraged the conclusion of equitable and non-discriminatory agreements for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building at regional and sub-regional levels.

96. It also recognized the need for enhancing regional security and stability through the settlement of outstanding disputes and the establishment of equitable and verifiable balance of armaments at lower levels.

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Consultation and Coordination among Member States:

97. The Conference called upon Member States to observe the principles of good neighbourliness, and to prevent the use of their territories or government bodies by individuals or groups bent on doing harm to other Member States. It decided that no movement exploiting the noble Islamic religion should be allowed to carry out any hostile activity against any Member State, and reaffirmed the necessity of consolidating coordination among Member States so as to control the phenomenon of intellectual terrorism and extremism. It stressed the need to continue to strengthen cooperation and coordination among Member States at all levels, and to deepen their consultation so as to remove all causes of dissension and promote understanding among them.

Sahel:

98. The Conference noted with satisfaction that the Islamic Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel met during the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed Al-Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait. It also noted that the Committee examined the issues relating to the OIC-CILSS-IDB Programme in favour of the Sahel. It underlined the necessity to expedite the implementation of the said programme which reflects the effective solidarity of the Ummah in favour of this important area of the Islamic world. It welcomed Kuwait's proposal to host an experts meeting entrusted with examining the programme and for determining the modalities of its implementation.

Critical Economic Situation in Africa:

99. The Conference welcomed the efforts made by the African countries towards their economic recovery and development in conformity with the Treaty of Abuja concluded in 1991 establishing the African Economic Community aimed at progressive economic integration of Africa. It stressed the importance of the successful implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990's and called upon the international community to fulfil its commitments on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility and full partnership with Africa.

100. It also called upon the international community, particularly the developed countries and the concerned international financial agencies, to make a substantial contribution to the objectives of African Economic Recovery and Development inter-alia by increasing financial flows, especially concessional flows, to Africa, particularly to sub-Saharan countries as well as through measures for an increase in Africa's export earnings and a reduction in the adverse impact on African economies of fluctuations in those earnings and through measures to limit and reduce the burden that external debt imposes on African recovery, reform and development.

Reparations for damages from colonialism:

101. The Conference reaffirmed its condemnation of colonialism, in all its forms, as an act of aggression which violates all international conventions and principles of international law. It recognized that the effects of colonialism have impeded economic and social development plans and programmes in the developing countries. It also reaffirmed the right of the developing countries to obtain fair compensation for the human and material losses they have suffered as a result of colonialism. It affirmed the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirya for reparations for all the human and material losses it has sustained as a result of the period of Italian invasion and colonization of the Libyan territories. It also affirmed the right of the developing countries to recover their cultural property which was looted during the period of colonialism, including antiquities, masterpieces, manuscripts and historical documents.

Right to use of science and technology:

102. The Conference affirmed the inalienable right of the Islamic Ummah to develop, acquire and make use of science and technology for progress in economic, social and cultural fields. It called upon industrialized States to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries and remove the restrictions hindering this process. It called upon Member States to strengthen cooperation among themselves in the fields of science and technology for peaceful purposes, especially in the framework of the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

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Dumping of Toxic Wastes:

103. The Conference affirmed that the dumping of toxic and nuclear wastes in Member States is a crime against humanity. It called upon all States which produce dangerous and toxic waste to take all the measures necessary for treating and recycling this waste in their own countries. It urged all the Member States to ban all the illegal trans-border movements of dangerous and toxic waste, transported without the necessary safeguards and the prior consent of the importing country.

Refugees:

104. The Conference noted with satisfaction the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General to further enhance the capacity of the OIC to provide humanitarian assistance to the refugees in cooperation with the UNHCR and expressed appreciation to Member States, donor countries, the UNHCR, the U.N. specialized agencies, and other humanitarian institutions for the valuable assistance they extend to refugees in Islamic countries.

Muslim Communities and Minorities:

105. The Conference urged the Member States to continue to pay due attention to the problems faced by Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States and requested them to make the necessary contacts, individually and collectively, with the governments of non-OIC Member States so as to ensure the safety and non-violation of the values and rights of Muslim communities and minorities.

106. It invited the member states to carry out consultations among themselves regarding the action to be taken in cases of violations, aggressions and occupation against Muslim communities and minorities.

107. It requested the Secretary General to take the necessary measures to ensure protection of the basic rights of Muslim immigrants living in Europe and preservation of their Islamic identity and heritage as well as to problems facing them.

108. It urged the Member States and Islamic institutions and organisations to extend every support and assistance to the General Secretariat so as to enable it to perform the tasks entrusted to it in the best manner.

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109. It noted with concern that the rights and fundamental freedoms of the Turkish Muslim minority in Western Thrace continue to be denied and violated and urged that all their rights and freedoms, individual and collective, be fully respected.

Southern Philippines:

110. The Conference confirmed its previous resolutions on solidarity with the Muslims of the Southern Philippines in their legitimate aspirations within the framework of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Philippines.

111. It welcomed the agreement between the participants in the official peace negotiations between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), with the participation of the Ministerial Committee of the Six and the OIC Secretary General to make the subject of their talks focusing on the necessary means to fully implement the 1976 Tripoli Agreement, in letter and spirit and that this should include:-

(a) Those parts of the Agreement left for further subsequent talks.

(b) The Transitional Implementing Structure and Mechanism.

112. It hailed the spirit of goodwill which prevailed during the First and Second Phases of the Formal Peace Talks which facilitated the achievement of positive results reflected in the signing of a group of agreements.

113. It welcomed the Memrandum of Agreements which crowned the First Phase of the Formal Peace Talks, held in Jakarta on 25 October to 7 November 1993. It also welcomed the 1994 Transitional Agreement which crowned the Second Phase of the Formal Peace Talks held in Jakarta on 1 to 5 September, 1994.

114. It welcomed the 1993 Interim Ceasefire Agreement as well as the Joint Guidelines and Ground Rules for implementing the Ceasefire Agreement concluded between the (GRP) and the (MNLF) with the participation of the OIC Ministerial Committee of the Six and the OIC Secretary General.

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115. It welcomed the determination of the Government of the Philippines to strengthen the process of confidence building with the MNLF so as to ensure success of the Third Round of Formal Peace Negotiations which it hoped will lead to reaching a just, comprehensive and final political solution to the issue of Muslims of Southern Philippines.

116. It also urged the Member States and all Muslim Charitable Societies, individuals as well as humanitarian organizations in the Islamic world to extend financial assistance to the MNLF so as to boost its potential for pushing the peace process forward.

117. It hailed the role played by the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in reaching the 1976 Tripoli Agreement and hosting the first preparatory talks in Tripoli on 2 to 4 October, 1992.

118. It also hailed the role played by the Government of Indonesia in hosting and facilitating the work of both rounds of the 1993 and 1994 Peace Talks and warmly welcomed Indonesia's offer to host the Third Round of the Peace Talks in the middle of 1995.

Legal issues:

119. The Conference urged Member States that have not yet ratified the Statute of the International Islamic Court of Justice to accelerate the completion of the ratification procedures so that the quorum necessary for the Court to become operational may be reached. It also urged signature/ratification of various other agreements concluded in the framework of the OIC.

120. It also emphasized the importance of following-up the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and expressed appreciation for the contribution made by the Member States in the World Conference of Human Rights in Vienna in 1993. It also reiterated the need for more regular consultation and coordination among Member States in the field of human rights especially at the United Nations.

121. It reiterated its support for convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism and to distinguish it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

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122. The Conference approved the Code of Conduct for the Member States of the OIC on Combatting international terrorism.

123. It condemned all forms of international terrorism including the crime of hijacking aircraft and unlawful acts against the safety and security of civil aviation.

Information issues:

124. The Conference noted with satisfaction the constructive efforts made in the field of information thanks to the directives of His Excellency President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, Chairman of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC); and also through those of the First and Second Islamic Conferences of Information Ministers and Follow-up Committees and meetings of groups of experts set up by higher bodies. These efforts have made it possible to build a true system of Islamic information; a system comprising a Strategy of Information, a Code of Conduct of Islamic Information, a Plan of Information and an Islamic Programme for Information and Communication Development (PIDIC), an organ which will see to it that the first three components are properly implemented. Ongoing projects include Islamvision, the reduction of telecommunication tariffs applicable to information organs of the Islamic world, the distribution of Radio electromagnetic frequencies as well as the making of a documentary film on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and a programme devoted to the teaching of Arabic on radio to non-Arabic-speakers.

125. It urged Member States to assist and support the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of the Second Islamic Conference of Information Ministers to enable it to play the full role assigned to it.

126. It expressed its profound gratitude to His Excellency President Abdou Diouf for the positive role of COMIAC in strengthening cooperation among Member States in the field of information and recommended the continuation of efforts until the above projects are implemented with a view to making the specific personality of the Islamic world known through the tolerant concepts of Islam and the defence of its just causes while correcting the false image given it by ill-intentioned people.

127. It expressed its profound gratitude to the government of the Arab Republic of Egypt for hosting the Second Session of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of the Second Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.

128. It noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary General on the recommendations of the Second Session of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of the Second Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.

129. It approved the activities and programmes submitted by the General Secretariat within the framework of the implementation of the Plan of Information for the 1994-95 period.

130. It noted with appreciation the renewed offer of the Syrian Arab Republic to host the Third Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.

131. It took note with appreciation of the efforts made the International Islamic News Agency (IINA) and the Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation (ISBO) for carrying out their mission and urged Member States to support these efforts.

Economic Affairs:

132. The Conference examined the economic problems facing the Islamic countries which are still grappling with the heavy burden of debt, the inadequacy of development financing resources, the limited access to technology in the developed world, and the sharp drop in commodity prices, as well as a high degree of trade protectionism practised by the North.

133. It expressed its deep concern over the imbalance in the prevailing international economic relations and the lack of progress for the institution of a New International Economic Order due to the reluctance of the developed countries.

134. It emphasized that the prevailing situation of the world economy urgently calls for dialogue between the developed and the developing countries and demanded a constant follow up of the world economic situation and all

international trade negotiations. It strongly recommended that Islamic countries should be invited to coordinate their stands within the different negotiating groups set up in the framework of the GATT agreements with a view to safeguarding the economic interests of the Islamic world during those negotiations.

135. It expressed the hope that the strengthening of economic relations between East and West would not affect the order of priorities in economic cooperation and trade exchanges between these countries and the Islamic States, and would not have any negative repercussions on the flow of financial resources devoted by the developed countries, eastern or western, to the financing of development efforts in the Islamic States and the Third World in general.

136. It appealed to the developed countries to establish a more practical, more equitable and more transparent environment so that developing countries may be able to implement their structural adjustment programmes aimed at achieving continued development.

137. It examined the consequences of the establishment of the Single European Market and economic groupings worldwide for the Islamic States and called on the Member States to make the efforts necessary for promoting global economic and commercial cooperation in favour of the Islamic States, and urged them to boost trade exchanges and investments among them and to remove any obstacles thereto.

138. It expressed its concern at the external debt of Member States, which has continued to rise in an alarming way over the last few years, and also at the increasingly high interest rates, the unstable exchange rates and the increase in the average rate of debt service.

139. It noted with appreciation that the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia had taken measures aimed at writing off the public debt of the least developed countries.

140. It also welcomed the initiative of His Highness the Emir of the State of Kuwait who, as Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, stated in the address he

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delivered at the United Nations General Assembly on 27 September 1990, that, in order to alleviate the debt burden of the developing countries, the State of Kuwait had decided to write off the interests accrued on the loans made to developing countries.

141. It also noted with satisfaction that the Government of the State of Qatar had also written off the official debt of least developed countries.

142. It expressed its appreciation of the efforts being exerted by the Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit and the OIC Secretary General to ensure implementation of the relevant Dakar Summit resolution on the indebtedness of OIC Member States.

143. It recommended that an appeal be made to the Member States which have not yet done so, the industrialized countries and the International organizations to implement the resolution of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on the external debt of OIC Member States.

144. It expressed its deep concern over the economic problems of the least-developed Member States and noted with regret the slow implementation of the decisions adopted by the United Nations and the decrease in the Official Development Assistance.

145. It noted with deep concern the slow implementation of the New Programme of Action in support of the poorest countries, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference in 1990.

146. It stressed the need to increase the Official Development Assistance granted by the developed countries to the developing countries in general, and to the least developed, landlocked and/or Sahelian countries in particular.

147. It noted with concern the serious situation caused by drought, desertification, natural disasters and their harmful effects on man, living conditions, food availability, and economic and social structures as well as public utilities and facilities.

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148. It appealed to all Member States to contribute generously, at bilateral level or through OIC specialized agencies or any other regional organizations, to the fight against drought, the effects of desertification and natural disasters.

149. It noted with satisfaction that COMCEC under the leadership of its Chairman, the President of the Republic of Turkey, has played an important role in strengthening and expanding cooperation and collaboration among Member States in the economic and commercial fields.

150. It also noted with satisfaction the work contributed by the General Secretariat, its subsidiary organs, and the OIC specialized and affiliated institutions in implementing the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among Member States, and in formulating new strategies for the first Plan of Action, in conformity with the directives of the Sixth Islamic Summit, and urged them to continue this work.

151. It noted with satisfaction that the Tenth Session of COMCEC held in Istanbul on 22-25 October, 1994 approved the new Plan of Action aimed at strengthening economic and trade cooperation among the OIC Member States.

152. It urged the Member States to implement the new Plan of Action in conformity with the principles and the modalities of implementations of the strategy and the procedures as defined by its mechanisms for follow up and implementation.

153. It invited the Member States to host the Expert Group intersectoral meeting envisaged by the mechanism for the follow-up implementation, and urged Islamic Centre for Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training (SESRTCIC), the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and the other OIC institutions to extend their technical assistance and expertise to ensure the success of the said meeting.

154. It invited Member States to participate in the various projects recently initiated by the Islamic Development Bank, and to take advantage of the Longer-Term Trade Financing Scheme, the Islamic Banks Portfolio, the IDB Investment Funds, the Export Credit Insurance and Investment Guarantee Corporation, in parallel with other ongoing projects, programmes and operations at the IDB level.

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155. It examined the progress made in regard to the signature and/or ratification of the various OIC Agreements and Statutes, and expressed its appreciation of the efforts made by the General Secretariat to ensure the signature and ratification of such agreements and statutes. The Conference also invited Member States to speed up implementation of the agreements negotiated under the auspices of COMCEC.

156. It emphasized the increasingly important role played by the private sector in the economic cooperation among Member States, and recommended that the Member States should extend their support and assistance to the Islamic Shipowners Association, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Commodity Exchange, and the International Association of Islamic Banks.

157. It noted with satisfaction that the first meeting of the private sector of the OIC Member States was held on 18-19 October, 1994 in Istanbul, and expressed thanks and appreciation for the efforts made by the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and the Turkish Federation of Chambers of Commerce to ensure the success of the said meeting.

158. It took note of the recommendations contained in the report of the First Meeting of the Private Sector and encouraged the Islamic Chamber to continue holding such annual meetings before the COMCEC sessions or in conjunction with the Islamic Trade fairs, under any form that may be deemed appropriate by the representatives of the private sector in the Member States.

159. The Conference recognized the importance of agriculture and its vital role in socio-economic development of the countries of the Islamic Ummah and appreciated the close cooperation between the OIC on the one hand and the FAO and IFAD on the other. It also requested member states to closely cooperate with these institutions in the implementation of their programmes. It expressed support for the proposal of FAO to organize a World Summit on Food Security in 1996. It urged the member states to participate in it actively.

160. The Conference emphasized the importance of inter-Islamic cooperation in the field of tourism, which is a vital sector for development of member states and for the strengthening of cultural exchanges and rapprochement among peoples and requested the OIC institutions to make a comprehensive study on tourism potentials of member states.

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161. The Conference expressed its appreciation for the role played by the Subsidiary Organs of the OIC in strengthening inter-Islamic cooperation and launched an appeal to member states to increase their support to these organs and to regularly pay contributions to their budgets. It encouraged the Subsidiary Organs to continue their activities for the development of the Islamic Ummah. It approved the recommendation aimed at changing the Dhaka Center to Islamic Institute of Technology.

Science and Technology:

162. The Conference examined general environmental problems especially the environmental problems in the Islamic world, the epidemic diseases affecting human, animal resources and natural life, the problem of drug abuse, psychotropic substances and their illegal production, processing and trafficking, and the environment, sustainable development and ways and means to deal with the issues of environment and health.

163. It requested Member States to continue to incorporate environmental consideration in their developmental policies and stressed that Member States mobilize national institutional resources for implementing programmes for environmental protection.

164. Noting the potential threat posed by the possible rise in the sea-level, it called upon the International Community to undertake vigorous scientific investigation in this regard so as to protect the people living on the lands and islands of Member States exposed to these dangers.

165. It reaffirmed the determination of Member States to work for the strengthening of international cooperation with a view to seeking solutions to global environmental problems and stressed that multilateral cooperation for the protection of the environment should include the provision of additional resources and access to environmentally sound technologies to the developing countries.

166. It expressed its solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning its position on the question of the minefields remaining in its territory since World War II, their grave effect on the environment and the accidents and grievous damages they cause to thousands of its citizens.

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167. It urged all Member States to continue consultation and coordination among them at all international meetings relating to environmental protection.

168. The Conference requested the Islamic countries to continue to extend help and assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan and the Lebanese citizens in South Lebanon and Western Bekaa occupied by Israel, in drawing up of plans deemed necessary for environmental conservation within these territories.

169. It strongly condemned Israel's persistence in changing the legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan and its practices aimed at changing its environmental conditions as well as its geographical, demographic and historical characteristics and at imposing Israeli bans, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan.

170. It called for greater coordination among the Member States, the other countries and the World Health Organization to combat epidemic diseases through the use of new vaccines and immunization schedules against contagious diseases.

171. It appealed for greater coordination and cooperation in the field of health and cooperation by applying the international health regulations such as compulsory vaccination of all Pilgrims coming to the Holy Land and the improvement of awareness of sanitary conditions before departure through the appropriate media available in their own countries.

172. It urged the Member States to coordinate their efforts to unify their systems relative to the legal manufacture and importation of Psychotropic substances within the framework of the relevant international organizations.

173. It welcomed the measures taken by some Member States to draw attention to the damaging effects of narcotics and reaffirmed the importance of preventive measures including the need for crop/income substitution and accessibility to international markets for substituted products.

174. It requested Member States to continue to intensify their cooperation and to exchange information and technical expertise to control narcotic drugs.

175. It acknowledged the effective interdisciplinary relation between environment and other sectors of development including health and welcomed the initiative inviting effective cooperation among Member States and with the relevant OIC, regional and international institutions for conducting a comprehensive study of the inter-related issues of Environment, Health and Sustainable Development from the perspective that would best serve the interests of the Member States.

Cultural issues:

176. The Conference noted with appreciation the Reports of the Secretary General on Islamic Universities and Islamic Cultural Institutes and Centres and endorsed the recommendations which were adopted by the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs. It expressed deep concern that most of these institutions are facing problems due to lack of financial, material and other support from Member States. It urged the Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic institutions to extend financial and material support to these Universities, Centres and Institutions, specially as they contribute to human resources development essentially required for any developmental activity of the Islamic Ummah.

177. It commended the draft document on the Rights and Protection of the Child in Islam, prepared by the experts symposium which was held at the OIC General Secretariat from 28 to 30 June 1994 and which clearly focussed on the Islamic teachings and lofty principles enjoined in the Holy Quran and the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet and distinguishing the Islamic Ummah from other peoples in the world. These teachings and principles should serve as a source of inspiration to the peoples and governments of the Ummah for their programmes on children, and as a message to all other peoples regarding the attitude of Islam towards the child.

178. It appealed to the Member States to integrate the Cultural Strategy within their cultural and educational projects.

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179. It expressed its deep concern over the killing of the Muslims and the aggression against their holy places in Palestine, India, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Jammu and Kashmir and in many other places in the world. It also strongly condemned the repeated aggression by the Zionists on Hebron Mosque and other Islamic sanctuaries in Palestine, and renewed its call upon the Government of India to reconstruct the Babri Mosque at its original site.

180. It also took note with appreciation, of the reports submitted by the Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent. It expressed satisfaction at the measures adopted by the Sports Federation of the Islamic Solidarity Games in collaboration with the General Secretariat and particularly for its convening at the Federation's headquarters in Riyadh from 16 to 18 January, 1994, to prepare for the First Conference of Muslims for Youth Sports and the World Federation of the Arab-Islamic International Schools, on the activities in their fields of competence.

181. It expressed its profound appreciation for the work completed by the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture; the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage and the Islamic Fiqh Academy.

182. It took note of the Report of the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund on the activities of the Fund and its Waqf. It expressed its appreciation to the member States which have made generous donations to the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf. It requested all Member States to commit themselves by extending annual voluntary donations to the Fund, each according to its ability, to enable the Fund to cover the deficit of its annual Budget. It called on all Member States to contribute towards the capital of the Waqf of Islamic Solidarity Fund.

Administrative and Financial Affairs:

183. The Conference expressed particularly its deep concern on the financial difficulties faced by the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs. It urged the Member States to pay their financial contributions in a regular and timely manner. It also requested the Member States

which have not settled their arrears of contribution to the General Secretariat and to the Subsidiary Organs to do so before 30th June, 1996 by availing the 50% concession granted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference in Resolution No. 1/6-AF(IS) or by arranging installments. Otherwise sanctions would be applied to the defaulting Member States with effect from 1st July 1996.

CLOSING SESSION:

Vote of thanks for H.E. President Abdou Diouf

184. The Conference paid a solemn tribute to His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, for the follow-up and the impetus he has given to the action of the Organisation as well as for the far-reaching initiation he has taken during his chairmanship of the OIC, within the framework of the implementation of the OIC resolutions, of the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference held in Dakar from 9-11 December, 1991, with a view to consolidating joint Islamic action, enhancing the prestige of the Organisation and increasing its contribution to the establishment of international peace and security. It expressed its sincere thanks and deep gratitude to His Excellency Abdou Diouf, to the Government and people of Senegal for their generous and constant support to the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and its institutions, a support which testifies to the keen interest they attach to the defence of Islamic causes.

Votes of thanks to His Majesty King Hassan II

185. At the end of the deliberations, Their Excellencies Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine, Blaise Campaore of Burkina Faso and Hyder Aliyev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, expressed on behalf of the Arab, African and Asian Groups respectively their profound thanks and gratitude to His Majesty King Hassan II, the Government and the people of Morocco for the warm welcome and traditional hospitality extended to all participants. They expressed to His Majesty the Chairman of the Conference, on behalf of the leaders of the Islamic Ummah, their appreciation for his farsightedness and sagacity by which he steered the deliberations of the Conference to success.

Closing speech by His Majesty King Hassan II

186. His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco delivered an address at the close of the Conference's proceedings, in which he reviewed the outcome of the Summit Conference, which adopted the motto of fraternity and revival. His Majesty stressed that this motto reflected the commitment of all participating States to undertake wide campaign in order to shed light on the reality of Islam, its characteristics and its universal virtue of tolerance.

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In his address, His Majesty King Hassan II called on the larger Muslim community to help its smaller sister community -- the Arab one -- settle its differences, close ranks, unify positions and rise above the causes of contention among brothers.

His Majesty expressed thanks to Their Majesties, Highnesses and Excellencies the Kings, Emirs and Heads of State and Government for the spirit of brotherly Islamic solidarity they have shown, and which made it possible for the Conference to adopt positive resolutions in support of the just causes of the Muslim Ummah.

Issued in Casablanca
13 Rajab 1415H
December 15, 1994

Annex II

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Declarations

CASABLANCA DECLARATION

IS/7-94/GDC.1/Final

We the Kings, Heads of States and Governments of the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, gathered in the City of Casablanca in the Kingdom of Morocco, on 11 and 13 Rajab 1415H (13 and 15 December 1994) for the Seventh Islamic Summit (Session of fraternity and revival), which coincides with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at the First Islamic Summit, held in 1969 in the Kingdom of Morocco:

Proceeding from our adherence to the letter and spirit of the Islamic faith and our firm conviction of the good that ensues to humanity from the call and teachings of Islam;

Stressing our sincere determination to abide by the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and to strengthen solidarity between the Member States, and aware of the importance of the current world developments and of the need for our Ummah to adjust to them, while preserving its civilizational and cultural specifications;

Determined to contribute together with the international community to the establishment of a new world order, based on justice, equality, peace and the respect of international legality;

Adhering to the basic freedom and human rights of all peoples on Earth, to the preservation of the dignity of Muslims, and to the need of firmly meeting the challenges confronting the Islamic Ummah, as a result of the misrepresentations and misunderstandings, our true Islamic religion is being subjected to;

Relying on our total confidence in the wisdom of His Majesty, King Hassan II, his vast experience and the prominent position he occupies on the international scene, and on our conviction that His Majesty's chairmanship of our Organization will promote the fulfilment of the aspirations of our Islamic Ummah;

DECLARE our commitment to the following:

1. To make every effort to strengthen solidarity and join forces to defend all Islamic causes and protect the sanctity of Islam: to call for wisdom, good counsel and conciliatory dialogue.

And noting with satisfaction the ongoing peace process and the new developments in the Middle East Region, we believe that the progress acheived must be promptly followed by crucial steps forward on both the Syrian and Lebanese tracks with a view to establishing a just and comprehensive peace, on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425 and the principle of land for peace, and the restitution of all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan and South Lebanon and the guaranteeing of the Palestinian people's sovereignty over their homeland and their right to return, to self-determination and the setting up of their independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. In this respect, we draw attention of the sponsors of the Peace Conference and international community to the danger of Israel's continued procrastination and dilatory attitude aimed at eluding the implementation of the resolutions of international legality.

2. To strive with due regard to international law, to develop and consolidate bilateral and multilateral relations, and to abide rigorously by the principles of non-interference in internal affairs and of settling conflicts between member states through peaceful means, while stressing the need to settle regional disputes and conflicts in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter, the resolutions of international legality and the principles of justice and equity.

We consider that any threat to the security of any member state is a threat to world peace and security, which requires action within the framework of our Organization, of the United Nations and the other regional and international organizations, aimed at eliminating such threats in order to safeguard the peace and stability of all member states in accordance with international legality.

In the field of economic, scientific and technological cooperation, we encourage the expansion of commercial exchanges and the creation of appropriate conditions for this development, including the possibility of reducing all kinds of obstacles to the development of trade within the Islamic World.

In the cultural and information fields, we declare our determination to preserve and enhance our common Islamic heritage, to intensify national efforts, to increase the awareness of Muslim Youth of the lofty values of Islam, and instil in them a sense of pride in the achievements of the glorious Islamic civilization, and to contribute to furthering understanding and tolerance among peoples and religions.

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To this end we shall strive to coordinate the efforts of the Islamic Dawa, develop educational curricula, and to disseminate the teachings of Islam throughout the world, with due regard for the sovereignty of nations and cooperation between them. We shall also attempt to propagate the values of Islam through the mass media, by developing information activities, and supporting the information institutions to counter the fierce campaign waged against Islam and to disseminate the true and honourable image of Islam and the essence of its eternal Sharia, in order to clear misunderstandings, and to expose ill-intentioned people who do wrong to Islam.

In this respect, we call for facing the reality of our modern times with an Islamic open- mindedness, based on the principles of the true Islamic religion, and far from all forms of extremism and fanaticism.

3. We reaffirm our denunciation of all forms of terrorism including state terrorism as they represent a total disregard of the teachings of the true Islamic religion, and a blatant violation of our values, our traditions, and our heritage. We also declare our firm determination to join, in a spirit of sincere cooperation, in international efforts, to eliminate all forms and practices of terorism, with due regard to legality and the principles of international law without prejudice to the legitimate right of national resistance to rise up against occupation and secure national rights.

4. We pledge to strengthen joint Islamic action in all fields, especially, at the humanitarian level including support to those mechanisms which work towards alleviating the sufferings of refugees and displaced people, and which confront emergencies arising from natural disasters and others.

5. To work, at the individual and collective levels, towards protecting the rights of Muslim groups and minorities in non-Member States.

6. To reaffirm human rights in Islam.

In this context, we affirm the necessity of coordinating our efforts to protect our societies from the harmful effects of drug addiction and give great importance to the education and protection of children, to the role of women in Islamic society and their participation in activities related to economic and social development.

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7. Aware of the need to upgrade our working methods in keeping with world developments and in order to meet the requirements of the next phase, we pledge to provide necessary support to the institutions, established within the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference so as to enable them to achieve the desired developments.

8. We commission the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to follow-up the implementation of the provisions of this Declaration and report thereon, to the Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit and to the Member States.

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B. DECLARATION ON BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

We, the Sovereigns, Heads of States and Governments gathered in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, for the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference on 11 -13 Rajab 1415H (13 - 15 December, 1994), salute the heroic resistance of the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina against the barbaric Serbian aggression. Fully aware of the solidarity we must show to the just Bosnian cause, we:

1. INSTRUCT the working group set up under the relevant resolution of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, to mobilize the necessary aid and assistance to Bosnia-Herzegovina to ensure its legitimate self-defence and MANDATE the Secretary General to take note of the assistance requests of the Bosnian Government, transmit them to OIC Member States and coordinate the latter's contributions.

2. REQUEST that troops and equipment be provided to ensure an effective action of the UNPROFOR troops, and EXPRESS our readiness to contribute to this end in the event of withdrawal of the UNPROFOR units.

3. DEPLORE all direct and indirect assistance to the Serbian aggressors and decide to reexamine the economic relations of our respective countries with the States which support the Serbian position.

4. REITERATE our position on the arms embargo decreed by the United Nations Security Council and express our conviction that neither legally nor morally can it be applied to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

5. DECIDE to increase humanitarian and economic aid to our brothers in Bosnia-Herzegovina. To this end, we decide to call on Member States to contribute to the special OIC/IDB programme of assistance to Bosnia-Herzegovina with amounts ranging from US $300,000 to US $5 million per member state.

6. COMMISSION the Chairman of the Twenty-second ICFM and the Chairman of the Twenty-first ICFM as well as the Secretary General to despatch a delegation to the capitals of the Permanent Members of the Security Council to explain the position of the OIC on the Bosnian problem and defend its strategy on the question.

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7. REMAIN seized of this issue and proclaim our firm determination to follow-up and implement this Declaration.

Casablanca
13 Rajab 1415H
(15 December 1994)

/...

C. SPECIAL DECLARATION ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR

We the Sovereigns, Heads of States and Governments gathered in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco for the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference on 11-13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December, 1994):

Deeply concerned over the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, specially the suffering of the Kashmiri people and the consequent tensions in the region.

Having approved a resolution on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute which reflects our consensus on this issue.

Declare:

1. Our commitment to promote a peaceful political solution to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute on the basis of the United Nations resolutions.

2. Our fervent desire to see an immediate end to the suffering of the Kashmiri people and the violence against them so that conditions are created for a sustained and meaningful dialogue between Pakistan and India for a political solution of the dispute.

Casablanca
13 Rajab 1415H (15 December, 1994)

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Annex III

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Resolutions on statutory and general matters

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/7-ORG (IS) ON THE FUNCTIONING OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, THE SUBSIDIARY ORGANS, THE SPECIALIZED AND AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS.

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Referring to the provisions of the OIC Charter;

Inspired by the Makkah Al Mukarramah Declaration and Plan of Action to strengthen economic cooperation among Member States adopted by the Third Islamic Summit;

Convinced of the need for the Organization of the Islamic Conference to play a more active and dynamic role with a view to achieving the objectives of the Charter and consolidating Islamic solidarity and cooperation;

Determined to give the needed impetus to the General Secretariat, to the subsidiary organs, and the specialized and affiliated institutions in order to respond effectively to the requirements of joint Islamic action, through the continued improvement of working conditions of members of the staff;

Recalling Resolution No. 1/6-ORG (IS) adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit;

Recalling its previous resolutions, particularly resolutions 6/18-AF and 1/19-ORG, 1/20-ORG, and 1/21-ORG adopted respectively by the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-First Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the functioning of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the subsidiary organs, and the specialized and affiliated institutions;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of resolution 1/21-ORG contained in document ICFM/22-94/ORG.D-1;

Having taken note of the reforms undertaken within the General Secretariat and at the level of subsidiary organs in order to rationalize their functioning and management and enhance their effectiveness;

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Deeply concerned by the serious financial crisis which has been besetting the Organization and its various institutions for several years;

Emphasizing the need to provide the Organization, the Subsidiary Organs, the Specialized and Affiliated Institutions with the means whereby they can accomplish their mission in the service of joint Islamic action.

1. _Expresses_ its deepest gratitude to His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and current Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit for his solicitude and far-sighted directives to the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and the various Islamic institutions for strengthening joint Islamic action.

2. _Takes note with satisfaction_ of the steps and initiatives of the Secretary General with a view to rationalizing the functioning and the management of the Organisation while increasing its efficiency and implementing the relevant resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on this question.

3. _Notes with satisfaction_ the adoption by the Sixth Islamic Summit of the framework Statute for subsidiary organs and of the internal rules for the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

4. _Also notes with satisfaction_ the adoption by the Sixth Islamic Summit of the Statute and the internal framework regulations for the Standing Committees as well as of the statutes and regulations of COMCEC and COMIAC and requests the Secretary General to pursue his consultations to finalise the Statute and regulations for COMSTECH in pursuance of the decision of the Sixth Islamic Summit.

5. _Request_ the Secretary General to initiate work on the establishment of a pension scheme in accordance with the personnel regulations of the OIC adopted by the 19th ICFM.

6. _Notes with satisfaction_ the efforts of the Secretary General aimed at strengthening and widening coordination and cooperation within the institutional family of the OIC and _decides_ to strengthen sectoral cooperation, at the level of programmes particularly among the various organs and institutions involved in similar fields by inviting one another to participate in the meetings of their Boards of Directors as stipulated in their statutes.

7. Invites the Secretary General to further consider ways and means to ensure regular financing of the budget and activities of the General Secretariat and Subsidiary Organs and requests the Secretary General to engage in consultations with the subsidiary organs and the specialized and affiliated institutions with a view to identifying the various human, material, financial and technical potentials in order to implement their respective programmes of work, taking into account the principles of interaction, interdependence and cooperation within the institutional family of the OIC.

8. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this Resolution to the Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/7-ORG (IS) ON THE REGULATION GOVERNING THE OBSERVER STATUS AT THE OIC

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter;

Also recalling the pertinent resolutions of the 8th and 9th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers held respectively in Tripoli in 1977 and in Dakar in 1978;

Having considered of the report of the Secretary General (Doc. ICFM/22-94/ORG/D.2);

Having examined the report of the Meeting of the Committee of Experts which met on 25-26 January, 1994 in Jeddah and the Document as annex, in particular, the draft Regulation Governing the Observers status at the OIC prepared by the said Committee;

Bearing in mind the new International changes and their incidences on the life of the peoples and human communities especially on the Islamic world;

Desirous of consolidating the joint Islamic Action in favour of the communities and minorities and entities in non-member States and to develop links of cooperation with other nations and peoples as well as the regional and international organizations respecting the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and International Conventions;

Having taken note of an increasing number of the requests for obtaining the Observer Status at the OIC;

1. Notes with satisfaction the report of the Secretary General on the subject.

2. Reaffirms the fundamental principles expressed in resolution NO. 1/8-P of the Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, in 1977 on the question.

3. Congratulates the Secretary General on the positive results obtained by the meetings of experts of Member States entrusted with preparing a final draft in implementation of resolution No. 4/21-ORG adopted by the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

4. Approves the Regulations Governing the Observer status at the OIC annexed to this resolution.(OBS/1-92/D.1/Final)

5. _Requests_ the Secretary General to follow the implementation of this resolution.

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OBS/1-92/D.1/FINAL

RULES OF OBSERVER STATUS
AT THE
ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

CHAPTER I

SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE (1)

This document shall be called the Rules for Observer Status at the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and shall include the rules, procedures and conditions for admission of observers into the Organization and their rights and obligations.

ARTICLE (2)

Definitions:

The terms indicated hereinafter, wherever appearing in the present Statute, shall have the meaning as indicated opposite to each of them:

Charter : The Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Organization : The Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

Summit : The Islamic Conference of Kings and Heads of States and Governments

Conference : The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM).

Bureau of the Conference. : The Bureau of the ICFM.

Secretary General : The Secretary General of the OIC.

General Secretariat : The General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Chairman : The Chairman of a meeting of the Conference or any meeting within the framework of the Organization.

Observer : The Observer at the OIC as accepted in accordance with the provisions of these Rules.

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Host country : The country hosting the Conference or the meeting.

Rules : Rules relating to the Observer Status at the OIC.

CHAPTER II

CATEGORIES OF OBSERVERS

ARTICLE (3)

Observer Status at the Organization of the Islamic Conference may be granted under the conditions and criteria laid down in these Rules to the following categories which may apply for it:

(a) Islamic States eligible for membership of the Organization according to the provisions of the Charter and wishing to follow the activities of the Organisation in Observer capacity provisionally prior to applying for membership.

(b) Intergovernmental Organizations: international and/or regional, under the conditions and criteria laid down in these Rules and on the basis of reciprocity.

ARTICLE (4)

The Secretary General after consultation with the Member States may invite representatives from Muslims countries, institutions or personalities from the non-member states whose action, testimonial or participation may contribute to promoting the objectives of the Charter, the Conference or the meeting, to attend the meetings of the Organization as guests on ad-hoc basis. The guest observer enjoy the status of obsever during the meetings to which they were invited only.

No individuals or non-governmental entities of a member state can be invited without the consent of the Government of that member state.

CHAPTER III

CONDITIONS FOR ADMISSION OF THE OBSERVER

ARTICLE (5)

The Observer Status shall be granted under a resolution of the Conference, adopted by a two-thirds majority, pursuant to an application by the interested

/...

applicant submitted to the Secretary General of the Organization and after recommendation by the Bureau of the Conference.

ARTICLE (6)

Applications of States referred to in para (a) of Article (3) and submitted to the Secretary General shall indicate the reasons justifying the request for an Observer Status.

ARTICLE (7)

The application for Observer Status at the Organization shall include the applicant's commitment to respect and abide by the Charter, regulations and statutes of the OIC.

ARTICLE (8)

The application for Observer Status shall be submitted to the Secretary General at least three months before the Conference. The application shall be distributed to the Member States by the General Secretariat sixty days before the Conference.

ARTICLE (9)

The Conference shall take a decision on the application for Observer status at the first meeting to be held after submission of the application.

ARTICLE (10)

The Conference may cancel or suspend an Observer status with the approval of two-third majority as soon as its beneficiary loses some or all the conditions of his membership.

CHAPTER IV

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

ARTICLE (11)

(a) With the permission of the meeting, the Chairman of the Meeting, may allow an observer to deliver or distribute a statement in the Plenary Session and make clarifications if deemed appropriate.

(b) An Observer has no right to vote or to sponsor draft resolutions. Moreover, he has no right to propose his candidature to any elections within the framework of the Organization; nor submit proposals or draft resolutions.

/...

(c) Observers referred to in Article (3) Para (a) may participate in and/or benefit from the activities of the Organization approved by the Conference.

(d) Subject to the provisions of the Agreement on the Immunities and Privileges of the OIC, the representatives of an observer at the Organization shall enjoy the immunities and privileges necessary for carrying out their functions and missions, and shall also enjoy the facilities provided by the host country of the meeting to the members of participating delegations. Invitees mentioned in Article 4 above enjoy the same facilities.

(e) The Observer referred to in Para (b) Article (3) may be invited to attend meetings on his field of activity in accordance with the provision of this Regulation.

(f) The guest observer shall not have the right to attend the closed meetings of the Conference except by an initiative from the Chairman after the approval of the Meeting.

CHAPTER V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE (12)

The Organization shall not assume any financial obligations resulting from the participation of observers and guest observers in the meetings.

ARTICLE (13)

The Secretary General of the Organization shall address invitations to observers or guest observers to attend the meetings within the limits prescribed for each category thereof.

ARTICLE (14)

These rules would not prejudice the status of observers existing at the time of their adoption.

ARTICLE (15)

These Rules shall come into force on the date of its approval by the Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/7-ORG (IS)
ON THE
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND THE UNITED NATIONS

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations (Doc. ICFM/22-94/ORG/D.3);

Taking into account the desire of both Organizations to cooperate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, racial discrimination, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order;

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which encourage activities carried out through regional cooperation to promote the objectives and principles of the United Nations and the Islamic Conference;

Noting with satisfaction the strengthening of cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions;

Noting also with satisfaction the results of the first Sectoral meeting held between the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions on Human Resources Development: Basic Education and Training, held at Rabat in April 1991, the Second Sectoral Meeting held between the United Nations System and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions on Science and Technology with special emphasis on Environment held at Dhaka in December, 1992 and the meeting between OIC and UNO held in Geneva from 9 to 11 May, 1994 which, inter alia, decided to strengthen their sectorial cooperation;

Noting also the encouraging progress made in seven priority areas of cooperation as well as in the identification of new areas of cooperation;

Convinced that the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference contributes to the promotion of the objectives

/...

and principles of the United Nations and of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Noting with satisfaction the determination of both organizations to further strengthen the existing cooperation by initiating specific proposals in the priority areas of cooperation;

Recognizing the need for closer cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations System and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in the implementation of the proposals adopted at the coordination meeting of the Focal Points of the principal specialized agencies of the two organizations;

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject in particular Resolution No.46/19-P of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Resolution No. 3/20-ORG of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as United Nations General Assembly resolution 44/8 of October 18, 1989, resolution 45/9 of October 25, 1990 and resolution 47/18 dated 23 November, 1992;

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Report of the Secretary-General.

2. Notes with satisfaction the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations in order to achieve the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

3. Requests the Secretary-General in consultation with the Member States to consolidate the mechanism of cooperation with the United Nations system in the common search for solutions to global problems, such as issues of international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, racial discrimination, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order.

4. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to broaden the scope of their cooperation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its various institutions, particularly by negotiating cooperation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of the focal points in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

5. Urges also the United Nations institutions, especially the main agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in order to broaden the scope of their cooperation.

/...

6. _Reiterates its appreciation_ to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his continued efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve their mutual interests in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

7. _Takes note_ of the conclusions and recommendations of the First and Second Sectoral Meetings on Development of Human Resources, Basic Education and Training and Science and Technology and urges that cooperation in this field be continued with a view to implementing those conclusions and recommendations in cooperation with the United Nations system, particularly the multidimensional basic education and training programme in the field of human resources in Islamic countries and in the preparation of a detailed medium term Plan of Action pertaining to strategic objectives for cooperation on environment and development among OIC Member States;

8. _Requests_ the OIC Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to encourage the convening of sectoral meetings in the priority areas of cooperation, particularly as regards follow-up.

9. _Expresses its appreciation_ for the efforts of the OIC Secretary-General in the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of coordination between the two organizations.

10. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to report in consultation with Member States to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

11. _Decides_ to include in the agenda of its twenty-third session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

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RESOLUTION NO. 4/7-ORG(IS)
ON
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE OIC AND ECO

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Noting that the objectives of the Economic Cooperation Organization include expansion of trade among its Member States by providing freer access to each other's market; promotion in each of its Member States of conditions for sustained economic growth in order to achieve continuous improvement in the standard of living of the people; consolidation of cultural affinities and spiritual and fraternal ties that bind the people of the Member States through social and cultural channels of thought and action; and contributing to the growth of world trade and striving for removing iniquitous trading policies resulting in adverse terms of trade for the developing countries, by evolving a common approach in international fora;

Also Noting that the ECO countries, majority of which are OIC Member States, are geographically close and economically resourceful countries which can contribute to the rich cultural heritage of the OIC Member States;

Recalling the resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences on closer cooperation between Member States in the economic field;

Also recalling that the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) has expressed an interest in closer cooperation with the OIC at the ECO Council of Ministers Meeting in Quetta in February 1993;

1. Notes with satisfaction the signing of a cooperation agreement between the OIC and ECO;

2. Invites the OIC Secretary General to ensure the implementation of the objectives defined in the said agreement and submit a progress report to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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DRAFT RESOLUTION NO. 5/7-ORG (IS)
ON
COOPERATION BETWEEN OIC AND WORLD MUSLIM SCOUT UNION

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Mindful of the importance of solidarity among Member States and anxious to strengthen fraternal links among the youths of the Islamic World;

Bearing in mind the principles of the World Muslim Scout Union;

Having noted the report of the Secretary General on cooperation between OIC and the WMSU (Doc.No. ICFM/22-94/ORG/D.4);

Invites the Secretary General to establish close cooperation links with the World Muslim Scout Union and to authorize it to carry out its activities under the banner of the OIC.

DRAFT RESOLUTION NO. 6/7-ORG (IS)
ON
COMMEMORATING THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Commemorating the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Organization of Islamic Conference at the First Islamic Summit held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco in 1969;

Renewing its commitment to the purposes and principles f the Charter of the OIC;

Expressing satisfaction over the progress made in the last Twenty-five years in institutionalizing inter-Islamic cooperation in multifarious domains, under the framework of the OIC, and its subsidiary and specialized institutions;

Realizing that OIC is an valuable instrument of the Islamic Ummah in promoting its just causes and for realizing the legitimate aspirations of Islamic nations and peoples;

Reaffirming the fundamental importance of the principle of Islamic solidarity in shaping the destiny of Islamic nations and peoples in the World;

Desirous of promoting a better understanding of the importance, accomplishments and work of the Organization of Islamic Conference;

1- Decides to designate 1995 as the year of commemoration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the founding of the OIC.

2- Expresses its sincere thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco, for his gracious and kind patronage of the commemoration of the Twenty-fifth Annyversary of the founding of the OIC as well as for his keen interest and constant support to the Organization of the Islamic Confeence and all Islamic causes.

3- Expresses its sincere thanks and profound appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, for his kind patronage of the commemorative celebrations held in Jeddah in Rajab 1411H on the occasion

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of the Twentieth Anniversary of the establishment of the Organization and for his constant efforts to strengthen Islamic solidarity.

4- Also expresses its sincere thanks and profound appreciation to H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference for his keen interest and sagacious efforts in ensuring the progress of the OIC.

5- Warmly commends the eminent services of the Secretary General His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid in promoting joint Islamic action and for improving the functioning of the OIC System so as to make it responsive to the expectations and requirements of the Islamic Ummah.

6- Requests the member states to organize special programmes at the national level during the year to commemorate the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the founding of the OIC.

7- Recommends that member states give special importance to the projection of the OIC and the importance of the concept of Islamic solidarity at the national level, through appropriate media programmes.

8- Requests the Secretary General to hold during Ramadhan 1415H a special ceremony to commemorate the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the founding of the OIC at the OIC Headquarters in collaboration with the host country.

9- Requests the member states to provide voluntary contributions for enabling the Secretary General to organize the special ceremony at the OIC Headquarters.

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RESOLUTION NO. 7/7-ORG(IS) ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EMINENT PERSONS GROUP TO TAKE STOCK OF THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OIC OVER THE LAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Welcoming the contribution made by the Organization in the cause of Islamic solidarity and cooperation over the last twenty-five years;

Recognizing that the profound changes taking place in the World today such as the trend towards economic globalization and the formation of regional economic groupings pose serious challenge to the Muslim world and the Ummah;

Recognizing also the important role of the Organization in galvanizing cooperation among member states to meet these challenges;

Taking note of the views expressed during the general debate of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the image of Islam outside the Islamic World and the situation of economic cooperation and policies of economic integration of Member States;

Emphasizing the importance of taking stock of the Organization's past achievement and of reviewing its existing capabilities to meet the challenges in order to enhance the relevance and effectiveness of the Organization;

1. Decides to establish immediately an Eminent Persons Group comprising a select number of outstanding individuals from various disciplines drawn from member states to take stock of the achievement of the Organization over the past twenty-five years, identify its strength and weaknesses, review its objectives in the light of changing circumstances and submit to the 23rd ICFM recommendations on appropriate measures that should be taken to enhance its effectiveness and relevance as the promoter of Islamic solidarity and cooperation and an overall perspective plan to expand and strengthen development cooperation among member countries for the progress of the Ummah.

2. Decides further that the appointment of the Eminent Persons Group shall be undertaken by the Secretary General in consultation with the Chairman and member states, taking into account equitable geographical distribution.

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3. Calls upon the General Secretariat and all bodies under the OIC system to extend their fullest cooperation to the Eminent Persons Group to enable it to carry out its function effectively.

4. Urges all member states to contribute on a voluntary basis towards meeting the necessary expenses incurred by the Eminent Persons Group in fulfilling its task.

RESOLUTION NO.8/7-ORG (IS) ON THE MOTION OF THANKS ADDRESSED TO HIS EXCELLENCY MR. ABDOU DIOUF, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL AND CHAIRMAN OF THE SIXTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE.

The Seventh Islamic Summit (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, on 11-13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December 1994),

Inspired by the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

Recalling the noble ideals of joint Islamic action set forth in the Declaration adopted in Makkah Al Mukarramah by the Third Islamic Summit Conference;

Having followed with great interest the opening speech of His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and having taken note with appreciation of his report on the activities of the Organization under his chairmanship (Document No. IS/7-94/CH-6IS/Rev.1)

Having taken note of the progress achieved by the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the political, economic, cultural and social fields as well as of the development and increasing diversification of its relations with non-Member Countries and international institutions and Organizations;

Expressing satisfaction at the exemplary cooperation and coordination relations established between the Summit Chair and Member States as well as between the Republic of Senegal and the General Secretariat of the OIC;

1. Pays tribute to His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal for following up and giving impetus to the action of the Organization and for the far-reaching initiatives he has taken as Chairman of the OIC, within the framework of the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit, held in Dakar in 1991, with a view to strengthening joint Islamic action, enhancing the prestige of the Organization and consolidating its contribution in establishing international peace and security.

2. Expresses its sincere thanks and profound gratitude to His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, to the Government and people of Senegal for their noble and sustained support to the Organization of the Islamic

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Conference and to its institutions, thus reflecting the great interest they have always taken in the defense of Islamic causes.

Annex IV

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Resolutions on political, Muslim minorities and communities, legal and information affairs

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RESOLUTION NO.1/7-P(IS) ON THE PALESTINE CAUSE AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11-13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December, 1994);

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict contained in Document No. (ICFM/22-94/PAL/D.1);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Pursuant to the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling all the resolutions issued by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States on the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other occupied Arab territories;

Reaffirming that the Palestine Cause is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories, its annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, its continued denial of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and its disrespect for the human rights of the Palestinians constitute a flagrant violation of international legitimacy and the principles of international law as well as the UN Charter and the relevant UN resolutions and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights;

Reaffirming the UN Security Council Resolution No.681 and the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Population in Times of War to the Palestinian People in the occupied Palestinian territories since 1967, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Recalling resolutions 465, 476 and 478 of the Security Council on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Islamic resolutions emphasizing that the Question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif constitutes the heart of the Palestine Question which is the prime cause of all Muslims and the core of the Arab-Israeli Conflict, and that a just and lasting peace will only be achieved with the return of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine;

Recalling also resolution 904 (1994) of the Security Council on the massacre in the Ibrahimi Mosque in the city of Al-Khalil which calls for the provision of international protection to the Palestinians in the city of Al-Khalil;

Expressing deep concern at Israel's continuing terrorist and repressive measures and practices, its continued policy of deportation and mass punishment against Palestinian and Arab citizens in all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and its siege of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Proceeding from Islamic and international resolutions which reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggle waged by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative, for the re-establishment of their sovereignty over their land, and the exercise of their inalienable national rights;

Condemning the continuous Israeli aggression against Southern Lebanon and Western Beqa'a and emphasizing that the Israeli policies, practices and expansionist plans, do not only threaten the Arab states and the peace process but also threaten the Islamic countries and endanger international peace and security;

Following with interest the peace efforts being exerted for the achievement of a just and comprehensive solution of the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions Nos. 242 and 338 and 425 and of the formula of "land for peace", and the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people;

1- Reaffirms all the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences relating to the Palestine Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.

2- Reaffirms also that the Palestine cause is the prime cause of all Muslims, and expresses its solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organisation in its just struggle for removing the effects of Israeli occupation and building the Palestinian national institutions on the land of Palestine, with a view to fulfilling the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian People, including their right to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent State on their national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;

3- Calls on Member States to further strengthen their solidarity with the Palestinian people, and support their just and legitimate struggle for ending Israeli occupation and achieving all their goals of freedom and independence and to continue supporting the PLO and to its position in its negotiations in order to affirm the transfer of all powers and responsibilities, in all fields in the

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occupied Palesitnian territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to the Palestinian National Authority.

4- Reaffirms that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region can only be achieved through complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan and the occupied Lebanese territories.

5- Expresses its support and backing for the peace process in the Middle East, which is aimed at bringing about a just and comprehensive solution to the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict and welcomes the agreements concluded within the framework of the peace process and believes that the success of the peace process in the Middle East hinges on the fulfillment of the following principles and basic factors:

First

It being based on the resolutions of international legality, including resolutions 242 and 338 and 425 of the Security Council, and the obligation to implement them in accordance with the Arab and international understanding of these resolutions, which guarantee full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as from the occupied Syrian Golan and the occupied Labensese territories, and on the basis of the formula "land for peace"; of the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people, and of the need to enable them to exercise their right of return in conformity with the General Assembly resolution 194.

Second

Applicability of Security Council resolution 242 to all Arab occupied territories including the Palestinian territories.

Third

The fact that Al-Quds is the heart of the Palestine Question which, in turn, is the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Al-Quds is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and to it apply all the provisions applicable to the other occupied territories under the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, and the necessity of its return to Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine, as a guarantee for peace and security in the region.

Fourth

Dismantling the settlements already established in the occupied territories since they are illegal under the international resolutions including resolution 465 of the Security Council, and cessation of the settling of Jews in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, combined with the necessity of providing international guarantees to that effect.

Fifth

The need to secure international protection for the Palestinian people in the Occupied Territories, to implement the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Hague Treaty of 1907, to halt all Israel's terrorist and repressive practices against the Palestinian people, to release all Palestinian detainees in the Occupied Territories, to halt the expropriation and attempted transformation of Islamic and Christian properties and waqfs, to halt the continuing violations of Islamic and Christian holy places and to halt the excavations which endanger these shrines.

6. Calls for the support of the international programme on economic, social and cultural developments in the occupied Palestinian territories; support the Palestinian National Authority so as to establish its control and start the process of reconstructioan and development of the occupied Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

7. Calls for a more effective participation of the United Nations in promoting the success of the peace process in the Middle East, and reaffirms the continued and constant responsibility of the United Nations vis-a-vis the Palestine Question until a just and comprehensive solution to all its aspects is achieved securing an end to occupation and the exercise, by the Palestinian people, of their inalienable national rights.

8. Draws the attention of the international public opinion and the Security Council against the gravity of Israel's behaviour as though it were exempted from abiding by the principles of international law and exempted from compliance with the norms of international legality, and urges the international community to compel Israel to desist from violating the principles of international legitimacy and to implement the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council without delay or procrastination.

9. Invites all States of the world to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might in any way be interpreted by those authorities,

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as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" it had imposed by the declaration of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and in this context recalls the UN Security Council Resolutions No. 465,476 and 478 which rule that the Israeli measures relating to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif are null and void and affirm that all the legislative, administrative and settlement measures aiming at changing the legal status of the Holy City are null and void, have no legal effects whatsoever and are a violation of international agreements, conventions and norms.

10. Calls for abiding by the provisions of the Islamic Boycott against Israel and to consider the legislation, rules and provisions governing the Boycott "the General Principles of the Boycott, Islamic law, the Internal Regulations and Sessional Meetings of the Regional Offices" as part of their own-current national legislations, and set up the necessary offices and mechanisms to serve that end.

11. Strongly condemns the aggressive Israeli scheme to partition the Ibrahimi Mosque Enclosure in the occupied city of Al-Khalil, which aims at seizing and judaizing most of it and building a Jewish temple on its site and calls on the Member States to continue their coordination and intensive efforts in the various international fora to prevent the implementation of this scheme and preserve the Ibrahimi Enclosure as a mosque solely for Muslims as it has been through the ages and warns that any slackness in these efforts, would encourage Israel to undermine the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and other Islamic and Christian shrines, which would affect the peace process and also invites them to endeavour to renovate the old town in Al-Khalil and preserve the heritage and culture of this ancient city as well as settle Palestinian families therein in order to face Jewish settlement in the city.

12. Calls on the international community to work for the return of the international observers to the city of Al-Khalil in accordance with the Security Council resolution No. 904, and to oblige Israel to allow them to carry out their tasks.

13. Strongly condemns the Israeli repressive measures and practices against the Palestinian citizens and also strongly condemns Israel's expansionist settlement policy and regards all settlements established or to be established by Israel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and in all other parts of the occupied Palestinian territory and the Syrian Golan as null and void in accordance with international legitimacy and appeals to all States to refrain from taking any steps that might facilitate the process of settlement in the Occupied Territories; invites the Member States to request the UN Security Council to form an international committee to supervise and monitor the prevention of the settlement process in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

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14. Invites Member States to work within the framework of the United Nations and at the international institutions and fora for compelling Israel to release the detainees, bring back the deportees, put an end to the method of collective punishment, and desist from any works that would endanger life and the environment in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

15. Strongly condemns Israel's continuing occupation of Southern Lebanon and the Western Biqa'h region, its arbitrary practices and military acts of aggression against the Lebanese citizens and against the Palestinian refugees in their camps in Lebanon, and calls upon the UN Security Council to put an immediate end to these acts of aggression and demands Israel's immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal from the Lebanese territory; and affirms its eagerness to maintain the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders and stresses the necessity of implementing the UN Security Council resolutions concerning Lebanon and in particular Resolution No.425 (1978) and expresses its appreciation for the achievements of the Supreme Tripartite Arab Committee; also calls on the international community to contribute to the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon.

16. Strongly condemns the policy of Israel in refusing to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981), and in imposing its jurisdiction, its laws and its administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, as well as Israel's policies of annexation, establishment of settlements, expropriation of lands, diversion of water resources and imposition of Israeli nationality on Syrian citizens and considers that all those measures are null and void, and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law, relating to occupation and war and particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and demands the complete withdrawal of Israel from the entire occupied Syrian Golan.

17. Calls on the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487(1981), to accede to the treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to implement the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli Atomic facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System, to obtain Israel's renunciation of nuclear armament, and to submit a full report on its stockpile of nuclear weapons and materials to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction, and primarily nuclear weapons in the Middle East region, and fundamental factor for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

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18. Calls on the Member States to coordinate their positions at all international fora in order to preserve the principled position of the Organiztion of the Islamic Conference on all the resolutions on the issue of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

19. Commends the efforts deployed by Al-Quds Committee, under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco.

20. Calls upon the Member States to request the UN Secretary General to entrust the Reconciliation Committee, in cooperation with UNRWA and the States concerned, with the preparation of a comprehensive census of Palestinian refugees and their properties as well as formulate a comprehensive conception for solving their problem in accordance with the UN resolution 194.

21. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, and to all peoples and peace-loving forces for their support of the Palestine Question in the international fora, and their backing of the struggle and blessed Intifada of the Palestinian people and calls on them to continue that support and assistance by all available means.

22. Requests the Secretary General to take necessary measures for continuing and strengthening contacts and coordination on the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement, the European Union, and the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

23. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.2 /7-P(IS)
ON
* THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, contained in Document No. (ICFM/22-94/PAL/D.2);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Pursuant to the Islamic resolutions which reaffirm that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif forms the core of the Palestinian issue which is the foremost Islamic cause, and core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that no comprehensive and just peace can be achieved without the return of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to the Palestinian sovereignty, as the capital of the State of Palestine;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, in particular resolutions 465, 476 and 478 on the city of Al-Quds which consider as null and void the Israeli Law annexing Al-Quds claiming it as the unified capital of Israeli;

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of Israel's acts of aggression on the Holy Places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and also over the deteriorating situation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all Islamic and Christian Holy Places, in particular the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock;

Expressing its full solidarity with the just and legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, so as to enable it to face up to the forthcoming stage and ensure the transfer of all authorities in the occupied Palestinian territories to the Palestinian national authority, and establish its authority on all the occupied Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

Reiterating Security Council's Resolution No. 681 which provides for the applicability of all the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention concerning the protection of civilians in times of war to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

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Following attentively the continued peace efforts for the achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement to the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people;

Commending the constant efforts made by the Committee of Al-Quds under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, King of the Kingdom of Morocco.

1. _Reaffirms_ all the resolutions issued by the relevant Islamic Conferences including those adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the recommendations of Al-Quds Committe at its former sessions.

2. _Invites_ the Member States to continue extending their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation and to back up its stands at forthcoming negotiations for the benefit of the transfer of all authority and responsibilities in the occupied Palestinian territories to the Palestinian National Authority including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to ensure its return to Palestinian sovereignty.

3. _Asserts_ that just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East will not be realized unless Israel withdraws from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, at the forefront of which is the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, being part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and whatever is applicable to all the occupied territories applies to that city also, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly and _underlines_ the need for the City to return to Palestinian sovereignty, as the capital for the State of Palestine, as a guarantee for peace and security in the region.

4. _Invites_ all States to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted in any way by those authorities as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and _reaffirms_ that all legislative, administrative and settlements' procedures and measures aiming at altering the legal status of the Holy City are null and void and constitute a violation of international agreements, conventions and norms, as proclaimed by international legitimacy resolutions which include the UN Security Council resolutions No. 465, 476 and 478 (1980) as well as those of the UN General Assembly, all of which invalidate the Israeli procedures in question.

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5. Invites the Member States to face up to the serious developments ensuing from the continued Israeli expansionist policy in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to confront it with all possible means, to provide material resources for the preservation of the Islamic Shrines, and to support the steadfastness of its citizens so as to prevent Israel from carrying out its schemes which seek to annex the city of Al-Quds and wipe out its Arabo-Islamic character.

6. Invites the international community, and in particular the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference, to oblige Israel not to effect any geographical or demographical alteration in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif during the transitional period, which might affect the outcome of the negotiations on the final status of the City.

7. Emphasizes the need for the dismantling of the existing settlements in the Occupied Territories, and the reversal of the Jewish settlement movement, particularly in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, together with the provision of international guarantees to ensure the above.

8. Calls upon all States to adhere to Security Council Resolution No. 478 (1980) which invites the member States to uphold the provisions of the said resolution and refrain from transferring their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

9. Asserts the commitment of Member States to pursue and coordinate their action with regional and international organisations for the implementation of the international resolutions adopted by United Nations and its specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO, to stop the hostile measures and aggressive practices and the excavation work in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to safeguard its cultural and historical heritage.

10. Reaffirms the resolutions of earlier Islamic Conferences which call for the extension of support to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the consolidation of the steadfastness of its citizens, through the implementation of the following activities:

(a) Invites all Islamic States that have not, as yet, signed the twinning of their capitals with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of the State of Palestine to take early action to this effect and to sponsor projects inside the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in support of it and of its steadfast citizens.

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(b) Issuing of the postage stamp of Al-Quds.

(c) Organizing Charity fairs in favour of Al-Quds Fund of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

(d) Sustained coordination on the topic of Al-Quds Al-Sharif with all international and regional fora and organizations and holding two international symposia on Al-Quds in coordination with these international and regional organisations.

(e) Sustained coordination with the non-Governmental organisations and holding a symposium on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, jointly with them.

(f) Extending support to educational institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, both schools and universities, and enabling them to fulfill their mission against the judaization of the Holy City.

(g) Extending financial support for the restoration of historical buildings and derelict houses in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and for the construction of houses for Arab citizens so as to bolster their steadfast resistance and thwart the plans for the judaization of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

11. Condemns the Israeli occupation authorities persistence in confiscating new land, closing thousands of acres in and around Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and establishing colonial projects on the usurped property, with the purpose of cutting off the Arab city of Al-Quds from the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories, which forms a violation of international law as well as of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, and of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

12. Strongly condemns the Israeli Supreme Court's decision, issued on 23 September 1993, claiming the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa as part of the territory of the State of Israel, and considers it as an organised action aimed at opening the way for the Zionist extremist gangs to continue their violations against the sanctity of the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, to establish their presence in its precincts, and to continue looting the religious, historical and cultural relics in Al-Quds and the Occupied Territories.

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13. Hails the appeal made by H.R.H. Prince Salman Bin Abdulaziz, Emir of the Riyadh Province and Chairman of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia People's Committee in support of the Palestinian freedom fighters, under the noble directive of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdulaziz, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to launch the campaign for 'the salvation of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif', and donate its proceeds to meet expenditure for the reconstruction of the Islamic Shrines in Al-Quds and their salvation from the threat of disappearance, especially the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, the Honored Dome of the Rock, and the Mosque of Omar Bin Al-Khattab, as a consequence of the Israeli practices and Expresses its profound thanks and appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its consistent and attentive interest in the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Islamic Shrines there and Urges the Member States to organize similar campaigns.

14. Entrusts the Secretary General with the task of following up the implementation of this resolution and to submitting a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

* Reservation of Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan attached.

RESERVATION BY THE DELEGATION OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN ON THE RESOLUTION OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan reserved its position on this resolution because it failed to note the historical remarkable role of Jordan both in the past and at present in respect of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Islamic holy places in Al-Quds. The delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan insisted that the following operative paragraph should be inserted after paragraph 12 of this resolution:

"Pays tribute to the continuous efforts of the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in maintaining custody of the Islamic holy places in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the preservation of their identity and protecting them against tampering and schemes to judaise them.

"Further pays tribute to the role of His Majesty King Hussein of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan through personal attention to the holy places in Al-Quds and the preservation and maintenance of its Islamic heritage, the latest of which was the third Hashemite restoration of Al-Aqsa Mosque and the honoured Dome of the Rock."

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RESOLUTION NO. 3/7-P(IS)
ON
THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Having considered the item titled "The Occupied Syrian Golan" and Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan;

Having reviewed the repressive measures to which the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan are being subjected and Israel's continued attempts to force them to accept Israeli identity;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences, the latest being Resolution 4/6-P (IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference in Dakar and Resolution 4/21-P of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Karachi;

Recalling also Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions, the latest of which is resolution 48/59-B issued on 14 December 1993;

Observing that Israel, in contravention of Article 25 of the United Nations Charter, has refused to accept and implement the numerous relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981);

Deeply concerned at the fact that Israel has not withdrawn from the occupied Syrian Golan which it occupies since 1967 contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

Noting with satisfaction the convening of the Madrid Peace Conference on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), and the principle "Land for Peace";

1. Lauds the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens in the Golan against occupation and their valiant resistance to Israel's repressive measures and against the desperate attempts to weaken their attachment to their land and to their Syrian Arab identity.

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2. Strongly condemns Israel for its non-compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 497 (1981).

3. Reaffirms that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan is illegal, null and void and has no legal validity whatsoever and that it constitutes a flagrant violation of the OIC Charter and relevant resolutions, the UN Charter and relevant resolutions, and the principles of International Law in particular, the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force.

4. Declares that the Knesset decision of 11 November 1991 sanctioning the annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan is null and void, has no legal effect, and constitutes a flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 497 (1981).

5. Strongly condemns Israel for its persistence in changing the legal status, demographic composition and institutional structure of the Occupied Syrian Golan, and for its policy and practices of confiscating lands, appropriating water resources, establishing settlements and transferring settlers and immigrants thereto and of imposing an economic boycott of the agricultural products of the local population and prohibiting their exportation.

6. Strongly condemns Israel's attempts to impose Israeli nationality and identity cards on the Syrian Arab citizens, as these measures constitute a flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other international bodies.

7. Reaffirms the applicability of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian population in time of war to the occupied Syrian Golan.

8. Calls upon all states to halt the flow of any military, economic, financial, technological and human assistance to Israel which extend the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories and encourage Israel to pursue its expansionist policy against the Arab countries.

9. Reaffirms that the continued occupation by Israel of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its annexation on 14 December 1981 following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration over these territories constitute a constant threat to peace and security in the region.

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10. Strongly reaffirms its call that Israel, the occupying authority, at once repeals its illegal decision adopted on 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration over the Syrian Golan and which was behind the actual annexation of these territories.

11. Calls upon Israel to fully withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of the Fourth of June 1967.

12. Invites the international community to prompt and compel Israel to a total withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region.

13. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No.4/7-P(IS)
ON
THE OCCUPATION OF LEBANESE TERRITORY BY ISRAEL

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Proceeding from the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Referring to the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and all resolutions adopted by previous Conferences;

Considering that Israel has occupied and continues to occupy territories in Southern Lebanon and the Lebanese Western Bikaa', thereby violating the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon as well as international resolutions;

Considering that Israeli authorities in the occupied territories detain innocent citizens and subject them to the most hideous forms of torture in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949;

Considering that Israel has proceeded to besiege Lebanese villages and annex parts of them, thus preventing the civilian population from having access to their property and harvesting their crop, in violation of basic human rights.

Considering that Israel carries out artillery attacks against the peaceful civilian population in Southern Lebanon and the Western Bikaa' in violation of the rules of international law.

1. Condemns Israel for its continued occupation and annexation of part of Southern Lebanon and the Lebanese Western Bikaa', and presses the United Nations and its different agencies to compel Israel to implement Security Council resolutions, in particular Resolution 425 (1978) which demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Lebanese territory beyond the internationally recognized Lebanese borders, and the respect of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

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2. Strongly condemns all inhuman practices of Israeli forces in the occupied Lebanese territories and the use of coercion, terrorism, repression and collective punishment against the civilian population and the detention of Lebanese citizens in Israeli prisons and in those of its puppet forces and also calls on the U.N. Security Council and the U.N. Secretary General to step up their efforts to release Lebanese detainees in these prisons, shed light on the fate of missing persons and secure the handing over of the bodies of martyrs.

3. Pays tribute to the heroic Lebanese people for their unrelenting struggle against Israeli occupation, and calls on the international community to put pressure on Israel to bring to end its aggression against innocent civilians and their displacement from their villages and lands in the occupied part of the Lebanese territory.

4. Requests the U.N. Security Council to adopt the necessary resolution on the compensation of damages resulting from Israel's shelling of the innocent civilian population in Southern Lebanon and the Lebanese Western Bikaa', and set up an international mechanism to compel it to pay this compensation.

5. Calls on the international community to speed up the establishment of the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon, decided by the Arab Summit in Baghdad, and calls on those States in a position to do so to contribute generously to it, and increase their assistance to Lebanon to help strengthen its economy and consolidate the political gain achieved by the Lebanese Government.

6. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.5 /7-P(IS)
ON
AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf contained in Document No. (ICFM/22-94/PAL/D.3);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Reaffirming the principles of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their legitimate struggle;

Paying tribute to Member States that regularly fulfil their obligations and make donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Appreciating the significance of the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in supporting the struggle and Jihad of the Palestinian people within the occupied Palestinian territories, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Noting with great concern Israel's continued pursuit of its aggressive, expansionist and settlement policy;

Commending the positive role played by the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in quest of financial resources to promote the Fund and its Waqf;

Expressing its concern over the continuing critical financial situation of the Fund, which prevents it from reaching the targets it has set itself.

1. Reaffirms all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.

2. Reiterates all recommendations and resolutions of the earlier meetings of the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund.

3. Calls upon Member States to honour their commitment to cover the approved budgets for Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf amounting to a hundred million U.S. Dollars each and urges Member States to take steps towards paying their contributions and appeals to those which have not pledged donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to do so.

4. Expresses its profound thanks and appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the continued support to Al-Quds Fund, which falls within the framework of their consistent solicitude towards the foremost cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely that of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine; further hails the annual appeal addressed by H.R.H. Prince Salman Bin Abdulaziz, Emir of the Province of Riyadh and Chairman of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Supreme Committee for the welfare of the Palestinian freedom fighters, to the citizens and residents to make donations for the benefit of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf and Calls upon Member States to continue their donations campaign in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, together with the directives given to the public and other media to conduct a special campaign for this purpose.

5. Urges Member States to encourage the organisation at local and Islamic levels of festivals, exhibitions and charity bazars, whose proceeds would enhance the resources of the Fund.

6. Calls upon Member States to continue their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, especially at this decisive stage, for the establishment of Palestinian authority over all occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people so that they may build up their institutions and national economy.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.6/7-P(IS)
ON
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H, (13-15 December, 1994),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which emphasize the commitment of Islamic Ummah to the consolidation of international peace and security;

Bearing in mind the obligation of all States to act in conformity with the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter;

Reaffirming particularly the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their international relations;

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and rejecting any attempt to violate or erode them;

Reaffirming all OIC Resolutions and Declarations relating to the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly regarding Bosnia-Herzegovina, in particular General Assembly resolutions 46/242, 47/121, 48/88 and 49/10 as well as those adopted by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights;

Expressing, in the strongest terms, its indignation with and condemnation of the recent vicious attack on the Bihac safe area and the merciless targeting of its civilian population by the Serbs;

Deeply concerned by the lack of effective measures by the UNPROFOR Command to deter attacks against the Bihac safe area and the flagrant violations of the internationally recognized borders between the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia by the Croatian Serbs;

Deploring vigorously, the continued non-compliance by Serbia and Montenegro and by the Serbs with relevant international resolutions;

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Affirming the necessity of ensuring full compliance by the Serbs with all relevant Security Council resolutions;

Reaffirming the principle of inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by the use of force;

Convinced that the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina has the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, recognized in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations and reiterating that the maintenance of the defacto arms embargo on the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina is unjust, illegal and a major factor impeding the use of the right of self-defence;

Stressing that the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina warrants the implementation of decisive measures in conformity with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, in particular Article 42;

Having considered the grave situation arising from the rejection, by the Serbian side, of the peace plan proposed by the 5 Nation Contact Group (France, Germany, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, and the United States);

Expressing its full support to the principled, courageous and conciliatory position, taken in the spirit of peace, of the Bosnian Government, especially its acceptance of the 5 Nation Peace Plan, which imposed the difficult burden of internal border delineation;

Concerned at the erosion of commitments undertaken by the 5 Nation Contact Group subsequent to numerous and painful concessions made by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to the 5 Nation Contact Group proposal and *strongly encouraging* the 5 Nation Contact Group to stand by its commitments and fulfill them;

Noting with consternation the adoption of Security Council Resolution 943 (1994) regarding the easing of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and considering this as unjustified, untimely and not conducive to efforts for promoting a just peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Reiterating its strong conviction that the establishment of an action oriented relationship and coordination between the OIC Contact Group and the 5 Nation Contact Group may facilitate the achievement of a just and durable peace;

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Urging the Security Council to undertake effective and resolute measures to ensure Serbian compliance with its relevant resolutions and to institute new and rigorous measures against the Serbian side in view of its rejection of the peace plan;

Condemning denial of human, civil and national rights of Albanians in Kosova;

Further condemning human rights violations against non-Serbs in the Sanjak and Vojvodina and _reaffirming_ the national rights of Muslims of the Sanjak;

Noting with serious concern the aggravating humanitarian situation on the territory under the control of the legal authorities due to severely reduced capacities of industry and agriculture as well as the difficulties of the firms of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina operating abroad;

Reaffirming and Endorsing the Declaration of 29 September, 1994 of the Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group held at the United Nations in New York, and the Declaration of the Enlarged Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Contact Group, held in Geneva, 6 December 1994;

Calling for the speedy implementation of UN General Assembly Resolution No. 49/10 of November 2, 1994;

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina (Document No. ICFM/22-94/PIL/D.1);

1. _Strongly condemns_ the continuing Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serb non-compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council as well as the Serb rejection of the Five-Nation Peace Plan.

2. _Rejects_ strongly any suggestion to permit or legalize a confederal relationship between the Bosnian Serbs and Serbia and Montenegro, as this would violate and undermine the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

3. _Reiterates_ its call on the Five Nation Contact Group for an action oriented relationship with the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina that should give a fair and balanced consideration of the views, concerns and interests of the Governments of the Republic and the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

4. Strongly urges that the following measures should be taken to prevent any further deterioration of the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina:

(a) Urgent, adequate and effective deployment of international monitors/forces on the borders of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia with Serbia and Montenegro with a view to interdicting the delivery of military supplies and assistance to the Serbs from Serbia and Montenegro.

(b) Immediate recognition by Serbia and Montenegro of the internationally recognized borders of the Republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and other States in the region.

(c) Suspension of the implementation of Security Council Resolution 943(1994) and ensuring vigorous enforcement of the sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro.

(d) The strengthening of UNPROFOR by augmenting the number of its troops to the requested level of 35,000, in particular through troops pledged by OIC member states, as well as reinforcing it with heavy artillery and other means necessary to defend the territorial integrity and civilian population of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(e) Expansion where necessary and implementation of UNPROFOR mandate so as to enable it to provide effective protection and to deter attacks against the "Safe Areas"; enforce the "weapon exclusion zones" and provide security to humanitarian convoys as well as unimpeded movement on the "Blue routes".

(f) Enhancing the participation of the OIC troop contributors within UNPROFOR command, as well as in the political decision making process.

(g) Measures and pressure in Bosnia-Hergovina should continue to be directed against the Bosnian Serbs, who continue to reject the Peace Plan. The Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina should not be equated with the Bosnian Serbs, the aggressor party.

(h) The Safe Areas must be protected and expanded to cover all the territories allocated in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (within a sovereign and territorially integrated Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina) under the proposed Five Nation Contact Group peace plan.

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(i) The establishment of effective UNPROFOR presence in Serb occupied areas, particularly in Banja Luka, and Bijeljina with the mandate to deter crimes against civilians.

(j) Simplifying and streamlining of procedures to enable NATO to provide effective and immediate military support to UNPROFOR and the Bosnian population, including increased air strikes to deter and reverse Serb aggression.

(k) Demilitarization of Sarajevo and its 10 opstinas, including the elimination of both external and internal confrontation lines as well as adoption of appropriate measures to facilitate the return of refugees.

(l) The status of Sarajevo as the undivided and united capital of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be reaffirmed.

5. Demands that the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be provided with all necessary means for self defense to exercise individually or collectively its inherent right recognized by Article 51 of the UN Charter.

6. Expresses its readiness to cooperate with all UN member states who exhibit a willingness on their own initiative to provide the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the means for self defense;

7. Reiterates that Security Council Resolution 713 paragraph (6) does not legally and cannot morally apply to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and indicates its commitment to act accordingly and that in order to make the resolution applicable to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it should be specifically presented to the Security Council for a fresh vote with that objective.

8. Renews its call for establishing close action oriented relationship between the OIC Contact Group and the Five Nation Contact Group, and in this context, calls for an urgent Ministerial Meeting between the Five Nation Contact Group and the OIC Contact Group to consider ways and means to deal with the deteriorating situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

9. Expresses satisfaction for the efforts undertaken by the OIC Contact Group and recommends that the Contact Group continues to take all necessary action including possible visits to various capitals when and where appropriate in order to mobilize resolute action by the international community.

10. Recommends that the Chairman, in cooperation with the Secretary General and in consultation with Member States establish contacts with the Permanent Members of the Security Council, the United Nations and the European Union in respect of the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

11. Welcomes the call of the President of Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina for unilateral response by members of the international community in the event that the compromise proposal is not effected by members of the Five-Nation Contact Group and regards in the same vein the call made by the General Assembly to the Security Council to give due consideration to exempting the Governments of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina from the embargo on deliveries of weapons and military equipment originally imposed by the Security Council.

12. Decides to request the expeditious convening of a Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Bosnia-Herzegovina in case the Security Council continues to be unable to deal effectively with the Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

13. Condemns the tendency on the part of some to appease the Serbian aggressor and reminds the international community, particularly the major powers of the imperative need for establishing peace with justice in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

14. Regrets the direct material and diplomatic support offered to the Serbian aggressors, and the recent veto within the UN Security Council of a resolution designed to cut off fuel supplies for the forces attacking and besieging Bihac.

15. Expresses its opposition to the lifting of sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro (the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia), as well as any easing of sanctions until such time that the Serbia and Montenegro (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia):

(a) Recognizes the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina within its internationally recognized borders;

(b) Accepts the placement of United Nations Forces on the borders for effective monitoring;

(c) Implementation of the Five Nation Contact Group Peace Plan including full withdrawal from all occupied territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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16. Calls upon those states who have not yet done so to sever all economic and commercial ties with Serbia and Montenegro.

17. Urges the Governments and financial institutions as well as humanitarian organizations to extend direct or indirect financial and humanitarian assistance to the Government of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina aimed at alleviating the humanitarian crisis, rehabilitating the basic economic activities for the survival of population as well as assisting the firms operating abroad and also encourages assistance to be extended to the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

18. Demands that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) be granted free access to all detention camps established by Serbs in Serbia and Montenegro and in Bosnia-Herzegovina and to all persons imprisoned in these camps and urges the Serbian authorities to provide to the ICRC all information related to the prisoners without further delay.

19. Warns once again the Serb and Montenegren authorities as well as all persons who commit or order the commission of breaches of international humanitarian law in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina that they are individually responsible in respect of such breaches and will be punished for war crimes in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and requests in this context the International Tribunal established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 829 to expeditiously try and punish those responsible for the perpetration of crimes against humanity in the former Yugoslavia.

20. Reiterates its strong support to the International War Crime Tribunal and expresses its willingness to provide financial support to it both multilaterally (within UN) and bilaterally.

21. Appeals to the international community to mobilize resources for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in coordination and cooperation with the Agency for Reconstruction and Development (AICRED) and emphasizes the need to aid the efforts of the Special Coordinator for Sarajevo in conjunction with Security Council Resolution 900.

22. Renews its commitment to assist in the rebuilding of the economic infrastructure of Bosnia-Herzegovina, to provide financial support for the procurement of the requirements of the Bosnian government, as well as assist Bosnian firms operating abroad.

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23. Commends the work of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina at the United Nations, New York and requests it to continue its work.

24. Requests the OIC Contact Group and troop contributing states to establish urgently a working group in New York to evaluate current and future contributions to the United Nations mandated forces including:

(a) to provide further contribution of both troops and resources;

(b) to ensure the strengthening, if necessary, and implementation of the UNPROFOR mandate;

(c) to investigate past shortcomings and failures;

(d) to coordinate with other willing states, as well as with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on matters of logistics, communications and financing, if some states decide to withdraw their personnel from the UNPROFOR;

(e) to consider alternatives in assisting the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina through UNPROFOR, or other means consistent with Article 51 of the UN Charter;

25. Approves the establishment of a Special OIC-IDB Programme of Assistance for Bosnia-Herzegovina, as recommended by the Secretary-General and keeping in view the national mechanisms that already exist in some Member States for mobilizing financial support, and requests him to take necessary steps in this regard.

26. Requests the Chairman of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/7-P (IS)
ON
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and resolutions of the Islamic Conferences, which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Affirming anew the right of all peoples to decide the form of government they wish to have and to choose their own political, economic and social systems, free from all forms of foreign intervention, coercion or pressure;

Recalling the principled stand adopted by the Islamic Conference in its resolutions on Afghanistan since January 1980;

Reiterating its commitment to the promotion of peace and stability in Afghanistan and to the safeguarding of the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of this country;

Recalling all relevant U.N. General Assembly resolutions particularly Resolution No.48/208 on the emergency international assistance for the reconstruction of war stricken Afghanistan adopted by the 48th Session of the General Assembly;

Noting the establishment of the Islamic State in Afghanistan and successful conclusion of the Afghan Jihad;

Recalling the Afghan Peace Accord signed in Islamabad and ratified at Makkah Al-Mukarramah on 18 Ramadan, 1412H (11 March 1993) as well as in Tehran;

Noting with serious concern that since the adoption of Resolution 8/21-P by the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Afghan parties have not been able, so far, to evolve a national consensus as a consequence of which the political crisis has deepened leading to the escalation of armed conflict;

Expressing its grave concern over the outbreak of armed hostilities among various Afghan factions and parties;

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Seriously concerned over the tragic humanitarian dimensions of this conflict which has caused immense loss of life, wide spread destruction, deprivation and famine in various parts of Afghanistan as well as large scale exodus of refugees and displacement of population within Afghanistan;

Underlining the importance of providing humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan and the urgent need to take international actions in this regard;

Welcoming the convening of Proximity Talks between Afghan groups during the Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Islamabad and in Tehran, under the auspices of the OIC, and noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary General on this issue;

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Afghanistan (Document ICFM/22-94/PIL/D.2/Rev.1).

2. Expresses its deep concern over the fratricidal conflict in Afghanistan and appeals to the Afghan leadership to spare no effort to bring the hostilities to an immediate end.

3. Emphasizes the urgent need for a political consensus among the Afghan parties.

4. Affirms the need for the launching of a credible intra-Afghan process for restoring peace and stability in Afghanistan and for reviving the political, economic, social and institutional infrastructure of the Afghan society.

5. Emphasizes the need for promoting national reconciliation and rapprochement among all political parties and segments of the Afghan society as well as for demobilization of armed groups and formation of national army and police force.

6. Expresses its appreciation and support for the initiatives taken by the Secretary General to promote a credible intra-Afghan peace process.

7. Calls upon the Afghan parties to extend their full cooperation to the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Representative for promoting peace in Afghanistan.

8. Reaffirms the decision of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference that the OIC should have an active role in the solution of the Afghanistan problem.

9. Calls for full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and Islamic character of Afghanistan and non-interference in its internal affairs.

10. Calls upon all Afghan groups to extend their full cooperation to the Secretary General, with a view to advancing the progress made in the Proximity Talks and the objectives of peace and national reconciliation in Afghanistan.

11. Expresses its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the United Nations to draw the attention of the international community to the acute economic and political problems of Afghanistan, and for promoting peace and mobilizing assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction and in this regard, encourages the continuing cooperation between the efforts of the OIC and the UN Special Mission.

12. Notes with satisfaction all the efforts made by various international organizations particularly the UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in providing humanitarian assistance to the war victims inside Afghanistan under most difficult circumstances.

13. Requests the Islamic Development Bank to evaluate the war damage and destruction in Afghanistan and to prepare a comprehensive report on requirements for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country.

14. Appeals to the international community in particular Member States to respond to the humanitarian exigencies of the situation in Afghanistan by extending generous assistance.

15. Urges Member States and Islamic financial institutions to provide assistance for the Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and calls for the speedy and voluntary repatriation and rehabilitation of Afghan refugees.

16. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit reports thereon to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.8/7-P(IS)
ON
JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Emphasizing the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and recalling the UN resolutions relevant to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute which remain unimplemented;

Recalling that the Simla Agreement signed between the Governments of India and Pakistan calls for a final settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue;

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charters of the OIC and the United Nations;

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute;

Expressing concern at the alarming increase in the indiscriminate use of force and gross violations of human rights committed against innocent Kashmiris;

Recalling the Report of the OIC Fact Finding Mission on the situation in Kashmir following its visit to Azad Jammu and Kashmir in February 1993, and regretting that the human rights situation in Indian held Jammu and Kashmir remains grave;

Regretting also that the Government of India has not responded favourably so far to the offer of the Good Offices Mission made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and renewed by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference;

Further regretting that the OIC Fact Finding Mission was not allowed to visit Indian held Jammu and Kashmir;

Noting the establishment of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir at the United Nations;

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1. Takes note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and endorses the recommendations contained therein (Document No. ICFM/22-94/PIL/D.3).

2. Calls for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.

3. Condemns the continuing massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and calls for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination.

4. Calls upon Member states to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith the massive human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self determination as mandated by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

5. Calls upon India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

6. Supports the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to initiate a meaningful bilateral dialogue for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and calls upon the Government of India to respond positively to these efforts.

7. Affirms that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problems and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.

8. Expresses its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region.

9. Calls upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations.

10. Appeals to the Member States, OIC and Islamic Institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

11. Requests the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

12. Requests the Secretary General to establish contact with the Governments of India and Pakistan and the true representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir

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with a view to promoting a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

13. Requests the Secretary General to take necessary steps for enabling the true representatives of the Kashmiri people to have their views expressed in OIC and other international fora.

14. Requests the Secretary General to send a three member OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir as decided by the Twentieth and Twenty-first Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers as well as the Seventh Extra-ordinary session and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, and that the Mission submits a report to him.

15. Requests the Government of India to allow the OIC Fact-Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

16. Recommends that member states continue to coordinate their positions and to take joint action at the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant international fora to promote respect for the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

17. Welcomes the establishment of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir at the United Nations comprising of Niger, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Pakistan and the OIC Secretary General in accordance with the decision of the Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

18. Requests the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to continue its efforts for promoting the right of self-determination of the Kashmiri people in accordance with the UN Resolutions and for safeguarding their fundamental human rights.

19. Decides to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and at the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference.

20. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to present reports thereon to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the next Islamic Summit.

RESOLUTION NO.9 /7-P (IS)
ON THE
SITUATION IN SOMALIA

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13 - 15 December, 1994),

Proceeding from the noble principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and resolution No.13/6-P(IS) adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on the situation in Somalia;

Gravely concerned about the factional fighting and civil strife which has virtually destroyed Somalia, caused immense suffering to its people and has serious implications for the national unity, territorial integrity and political independence of this Islamic country;

Commending the timely initiative of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference in requesting the Security Council to send peace keeping forces to Somalia, in pursuance of Resolution 13/6-P(IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit as well as his proposal to the 47th Session of the UN General Assembly for the convening of an International Conference for Peace and National Reconciliation in Somalia;

Noting with satisfaction the intensive efforts made by the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, in cooperation with the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity, in the framework of joint approach, which has produced positive results;

Taking Note of all relevant Security Council Resolutions on Somalia;

Noting also the signing of the Addis Ababa Agreement for Peace and National Reconciliation in Somalia in March 1993 as well as the results of the informal consultations between the Somali factions held in Nairobi in March 1994;

Commending the tremendous efforts made by the international community in providing relief and humanitarian assistance to the victims of war and famine in Somalia through effective and coordinated efforts under the framework of the Security Council;

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Encouraging the ongoing efforts of the regional States and the Organization of African Unity for promoting peace in Somalia;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General, (Document No.ICFM/22-94/PIL/D.4);

1. Reaffirms its commitment to the restoration and preservation of the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia.

2. Notes with appreciation the constant efforts made by the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, as well as for the alleviation of the suffering of the Somali people in cooperation with the regional States, the United Nations, the League of Arab States and Organization of African Unity, in the framework of a joint approach and calls for continuation of such efforts and requests the Secretary General to send a Contact Group to urge various Somali parties to resume their dialogue with a view to achieving national reconciliation.

3. Calls for the convening of the International Conference for Peace and National Reconstruction in Somalia in accordance with the relevant resolution adopted by the 47th Session of the UN General Assembly with the participation of all the Somali parties.

4. Welcomes the signing of the Addis Ababa Agreement for establishing Peace and National Reconciliation in Somalia and calls upon all Somali political factions to facilitate the work of United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM II) until its termination and to cooperate fully with the United Nations to ensure the safe and orderly withdrawal of the UN forces from Somalia.

5. Calls upon all states, in particular the neighbouring states, to cooperate in the implementation of the arms embargo established by Security Council Resolution 733 (1992).

6. Decides to extend its full support to the ongoing efforts of the regional States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity in Somalia.

7. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have contributed troops to UN operation in Somalia as well as those which have provided relief and humanitarian assistance to the Somali people.

8. Calls upon the international community especially the Member States to assist in the

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reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia by continuing to provide urgent humanitarian assistance such as food and medicine in order to enable Somalia to rebuild the institutions and the educational infrastructures and to absorb all the youth in the general education schools inside Somalia as well as offer scholarships at the university level in the universities of Member States.

9. Calls on all Somali factions to make every effort that may be conducive to the demilitarization of all the militias and other groupings simultaneously.

10. Calls also upon all Somali factions to enter into negotiations for a constructive dialogue for a peaceful settlement of the problem.

11. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.10/7-P(IS) ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF IRAQ'S AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT AND THE NECESSITY FOR IRAQ TO IMPLEMENT ALL RELEVANT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Having taken cognizance of the report submitted by the Secretary General to the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (DOC. No. ICFM/22-84/PIL/D);

Considering the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter which call for strengthening Islamic solidarity among Member States;

Taking note of recent developments in the Iraq/Kuwait relations especially the acceptance, by Iraq of Resolution 833 of the Security Council;

Mindful of the fundamental interests of the Islamic Ummah and of Islamic Solidarity;

1. Welcomes the recognition, by Iraq, of the sovereignty of the State of Kuwait, its national security and political independence as well as its international borders in compliance with Resolution No.833 (1993) of the Security Council.

2. Urges Iraq to pursue efforts and thoroughly fulfill its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions.

3. Calls on Iraq to co-operate fully with the International Committee of the Red Cross with a view to implementing its engagements pursuant to Para.2C and Para.3C of resolutions No.686 (1991) and (30) of resolution No.687 (1991) pertaining to urgent release of prisoners and hostages from among Kuwaiti military troops and civilians and any others from other countries' citizens, especially following the agreement between Iraq and Kuwait and the other concerned parties on December 8, 1994 to set up a Subsidiary Committee to facilitate their task.

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4. Affirms that Iraq, in accepting resolution 686 (1991) and resolution 687 (1991) is deemed accountable for implementing Para 2-6 of resolution 686 and Para 16 of resolution 687 which involve the responsibility of Iraq under the relevant Security Council resolutions for reparations in respect of any direct loss or direct prejudice, including the losses inflicted on the environment, the depletion of natural resources or any losses sustained by foreign governments, their nationals or their companies.

5. Reaffirms, Security Council resolution 949 which calls on Iraq not to use again its military or any other forces in an aggressive or provocative manner to threaten its neighbours or the U.N. operations in Iraq.

6. Reaffirms respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq, expresses its sympathy with the Iraqi people and calls on Iraq to promptly implement the relevant resolutions of international legality.

7. Emphasizes that Iraq must commit itself to implementing all the resolutions of the Security Council regarding the elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

8. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.11/7-P(IS) ON THE CONFLICT BETWEEN ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Gravely concerned over the serious escalation of aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijan Republic which has resulted in the occupation of more than 20% of Azeri territory;

Deeply distressed over the plight of more than one million Azeri displaced persons and refugees resulting from Armenian aggression and magnitude and severity of humanitarian problems;

Recalling the principled position taken on this issue by the Fifth and Seventh Extraordinary Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul in June 1992, and Islamabad in September, 1994 respectively;

Also recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Final Communique adopted by the OIC Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers at the United Nations, New York, on 23 September, 1992 and 3 October, 1994;

Noting the efforts made by the neighbouring countries and regional states, notably the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Turkey to promote a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan;

Conscious of the threat posed to international peace and security by the Armenian aggression;

Urging strict adherence to the Charter of the UN and full implementation of Security Council resolutions;

Noting the destructive influence of the policy of aggression of the Republic of Armenia on the peace process in the CSCE framework;

1. Strongly condemns the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijan Republic;

2. Considers the actions perpetrated against civilian Azeri population in occupied Azeri territory as crimes against humanity;

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3. Strongly demands the strict implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884, immediate unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territories inter alia Lachin and Shusha regions and strongly urges Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic.

4. Calls on the Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Azerbaijan Republic; take the necessary steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure compliance with its resolutions; condemn and reverse aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic and decides to take coordinated action to this end at the United Nations.

5. Reaffirms that, acquisition of land by use of force cannot be recognized.

6. Calls for a just and peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers.

7. Urges both Armenia and Azerbaijan and all states member of the Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing CSCE peace process and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.

8. Reaffirms its total solidarity and support for the efforts being made by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country.

9. Calls for enabling the displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity.

10. Expresses its concern over the severity of humanitarian problems concerning the existence of more than one million displaced persons and refugees in the territory of the Azerbaijan Republic and requests the member states, the Islamic Development Bank and the other Islamic Institutions to render urgent financial and humanitarian assistance to the Azerbaijan Republic.

11. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and to submit a Report to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.12/7-P(IS)
ON
THE UNITED STATES AGGRESSION AGAINST THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Believing in the common destiny of Islamic States and in solidarity among themselves;

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Reaffirming the support pledged by the OIC to the Islamic and Arab countries subjected to imperialist and Zionist threats;

Taking into consideration the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any other State;

Recalling all the relevant resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers which condemned the measures taken by the United States Administration against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirya and affirmed its right to obtain adequate reparations for the material and human losses it had sustained;

Also recalling the resolution of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference which condemned the United States aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and confirmed its right to full reparations for the material and human losses arising therefrom;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the United States aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (ICFM/22-94/ PIL/D.7);

1. Once again decides:

(a) to condemn the continuing United States aggression and threats and plots against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

(b) to support the right of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to appropriate reparations for the physical and human losses sustained as a result of aggression.

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(c) to support the right of the Jamahiriya to demand reparations from the United States in conformity with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 38/41.

2. Reaffirms its solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in defending its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against the economic boycott measures which seek to undermine its plans for development.

3. Condemns the U.S. economic boycott measures against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and calls for their cancellation forthwith as they violate international law and conventions.

4. Calls upon the United States to desist from all threats, provocations and acts of aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as such practices contravene international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the action taken in this regard.

RESOLUTION NO.13 /7-P(IS) ON THE CRISIS BETWEEN THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM ON THE OTHER

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Having studied the item concerning the current crisis between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on the one hand, and both the United States of America and the United Kingdom, on the other;

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference which call for the promotion of solidarity among the Member States;

Abiding by the objectives and principles of the United Nations which stipulate that all Member States are committed to refrain from the use or the threat of use of force in their international relations; the settlement of their disputes by peaceful means, respect for the independence of all Member States, and refrain from posing any threat to their sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of their people;

Reaffirming the resolution of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference No. 20/6-P (IS) on this crisis as well as all previous Islamic resolutions and the relevant resolutions and statements issued by the international organisations such as the Organisation of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Non-Aligned Movement, all of which had called for solidarity with the Great Jamahiriya and had supported its efforts aiming at the achievement of a peaceful solution for the crisis within the framework of respect for the Libyan national sovereignty and the principles of international law;

Taking note of the stand of the Great Jamahiriya that denounces all forms and types of terrorism and condemns all those that use or encourage it, and its willingness to cooperate with any international or regional efforts exerted for the solution of this problem;

Expressing satisfaction with the positive initiative undertaken by the Great Jamahiriya for the solution of this crisis in accordance with international law and in such a manner that does not contradict the respect for its sovereignty; its acceptance of the UN Security Council Resolution No. 731/92 and its request to the UN Secretary

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General to find out the mechanism for the implementation of this resolution while expressing its full cooperation within the context of the initiatives it has taken and the proposals it has put forward;

Expressing its deep concern over the humanitarian and material damages inflicted upon the Libyan Arab people and the neighbouring peoples, as a result of the coercive measures applied in implementation of UN Security Council resolutions Nos. 748/92 and 883/93.

Expressing its sorrow over the non-acceptance, by the other parties to the dispute, the initiatives taken by the Great Jamahiriya and the regional organisations so as to ensure a just and equitable solution to the dispute with the Western States concerned;

And affirming the risks posed by the continuation of this crisis to the security and peace of the region particularly to the North African and the Mediterranean Region:

1. Calls on all parties to exert greater efforts to reach a solution of the crisis thereby ending the plight to which the Libyan people are subjected as a result of the embargo imposed on them.

2. Declares its support for the proposal made in the resolution adopted by the League of Arab States (Doc. 5373-DA,(101)-G 3) on 27 March 1994 calling for the holding of just trial of the two suspects by Scottish Judges in accordance with Scottish law at the seat of the International Court of Justice in The Hague and for urging the Security Council to take into consideration this constructive proposal in order to seek a peaceful solution to avoid any escalation of the crisis, which would exacerbate tension in the region.

3. Calls upon the Security Council to review its two resolutions Nos. 748 and 883 on the crisis.

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Member States.

RESOLUTION NO.14 /7-P(IS)
ON THE
SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H, corresponding to 13-15 December, 1994,

Reaffirming the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences on the question of Cyprus which express firm support for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus who constitute an integral part of the Islamic world;

Reiterating its support for the efforts of the UN Secretary General under his mission of good offices towards a negotiated settlement mutually acceptable to both sides;

Welcoming, in this context, the acceptance by the Turkish Cypriot side of the package of confidence building measures suggested by the UN Secretary General following his assessment of November 1992 that it would be difficult to achieve any success in the negotiations towards a comprehensive settlement as long as the current crisis of confidence between the two sides continues;

Noting that there had been sufficient progress for the United Nations to implement the package of confidence building measures on the basis outlined in the UN Secretary General's complementary report of 28 June 1994 concerning his mission of good offices;

Recalling that in the more than 30 years since the establishment of UNFICYP, it has not been possible to achieve a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem;

Mindful of the necessity to respect the full equality of the two sides in Cyprus in order to facilitate the efforts towards an overall settlement;

Recalling its resolution adopted at the 20th Session as well as the resolution adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference which decided the enhancement of the participation of the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus in the OIC;

Welcoming the Report of the Secretary General contained in document ICFM/22-94/PIL/D.9;

Appreciating the economic study on the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus undertaken by the Islamic Development Bank;

Having considered in this context the request of the Turkish Cypriot side for full membership in the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

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Expressing its solidarity with the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus and its appreciation for their constructive efforts to attain a just and mutually acceptable settlement;

1. Reaffirms the full equality of the two parties in Cyprus as the principle enabling them to live side-by-side in security, peace and harmony without the one having the ability to exploit, oppress or threaten the other.

2. Urges the Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus and to increase and expand their relations in all fields and in particular in the fields of trade, tourism, culture, information, investment and sports.

3. Decides to support until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus for the right to be heard in all international fora where the Cyprus problem comes up for discussion, on the basis of equality of the two parties in Cyprus.

4. Requests the Secretary General to take appropriate action on the economic study on the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus undertaken by the Islamic Development Bank.

5. Considers that building of mutual confidence between the two parties in the island is essential to make progress towards an overall settlement of the question.

6. Calls on the two parties to cooperate fully with the UN Secretary General to achieve agreement on the modalities for implementing the confidence building measures at the earliest possible time.

7. Decides to remain seized of the request of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus.

8. Requests the Secretary General to take all the necessary measures for the implementation of this Resolution and to make further recommendations as appropriate.

9. Requests further the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to monitor closely developments in Cyprus and to present a comprehensive report to the next Islamic Summit and the Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.15 /7-P(IS)
ON
THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences on the Comorian Island of Mayotte as well as the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions affirming the territorial unity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros which is composed of four Islands: Grande-Comore, Mayotte, Moheli and Anjouan;

Bearing in mind the pledges made by France on the eve of the referendum for self-determination of 22 December 1974 held in the Comoros, to respect the territorial integrity of the Archipelago on its accession to independence;

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago;

Also bearing in mind the wish expressed by the President of France during his visit to Moroni on 13-14 June 1990, to seek actively a just solution to the problem;

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government and the representatives of the inhabitants of Mayotte with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian Island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros;

Considering that the separation of the Island of Mayotte from the other Comorian Islands constitutes a grave violation of the territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros, and is a serious impediment to the harmonious economic development of that country;

Bearing in mind also the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nation's General Assembly on this question;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the subject, (Document No.ICFM/22-94/PIL/D.19);

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1. Reaffirms the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comorian Island of Mayotte.

2. Expresses its active solidarity with the Comorian people and supports the Comorian Government in its political and diplomatic efforts to effectively restore the Island to its natural entity.

3. Urges the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the Island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

4. Calls upon the Member States to use their influence with France collectively and individually so as to induce it to accelerate the negotiations with the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on the basis of the national unity and territorial integrity of that country.

5. Rejects any idea of dividing the island into departments, such idea being contrary to all international resolutions and to the solution of the problem by means of negotiations in conformity of the will of the Presidents of France and Comoros.

6. Invites the Secretary General to continue his contacts with the French authorities in order to convey to them the deep concern of the OIC over this problem, to follow the developments in this regard in coordination with the Secretaries General of the UN and the OAU and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.16 /7-P(IS)
ON
SUPPORT FOR THE EFFORTS OF SUDAN TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL UNITY, PEACE, AND DEVELOPMENT, AND TO SAFEGUARD ITS IDENTITY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE FACE OF CURRENT CHALLENGES

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling resolution No. 18/6-P(IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and the resolutions Nos. 23/18-P, 30/19-P, 24/20-P and 31/21-P adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on supporting the efforts of Sudan to achieve national unity, peace and development, and to safeguard its identity and cultural heritage;

Reaffirming its commitment to the objectives and principles of the OIC Charter on promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and enhancing their ability to protect their unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, national rights and spiritual heritage;

Observing that Sudan is facing attacks and designs from numerous hostile foreign quarters aimed at destabilizing Sudan, undermining its unity, and effacing its cultural identity;

Drawing attention to the public opinion campaigns launched by hostile western circles with the aim of paving the way for intervention in Sudan, through establishment of the so-called security zones, under the guise of humanitarian action;

Expressing deep concern over foreign designs aimed at instigating separatist rebels for demanding self-determination as a prelude to secession of Southern Sudan;

1. Reaffirms its complete solidarity with Sudan in confronting hostile designs, and defending its unity, territorial integrity and stability.

2. Commends Sudan's continued efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the problem of Southern Sudan through negotiations and dialogue between various Sudanese parties for achieving its stability and national development.

3. Expresses its deep appreciation to the Member States which support the efforts of Sudan to safeguard its unity and its national security and cultural heritage.

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4. _Appeals_ to Member States to continue to support Sudan's efforts to safeguard its unity, territorial integrity and identity, in conformity with the principles embodied in the Charter and resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

5. _Requests_ the Secretary General to follow up this resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.17/7-P(IS)
ON
DEVELOPMENTS TAKING PLACE IN THE WORLD, ESPECIALLY IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND OTHER REGIONS AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE ROLE OF OIC

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling Resolutions No.36/19-P, 19/20-P and 16/21-P adopted by the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-First Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the developments taking place in the world especially in Eastern and Central Europe and their effects on the Islamic world as well as the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General and of the Reflection Committee on this subject (Document No.ICFM/22-94/PIL/D.11);

Recognizing that the current international situation is characterized by instability and uncertainty especially for the developing countries;

Being Aware that the present situation requires the Islamic States to contribute effectively towards the establishment of a New World Order based on justice and equality for all, which should be an objective of Joint Islamic Action within the framework of the OIC;

Having taken cognizance of the current developments in Eastern and Central Europe in the political, economic and social fields, and the repercussions thereof;

Deeply concerned over the situation in the Balkans arising from Serbian aggressive and expansionist policies which threaten the peace and security of the region as a whole;

Taking note of the fact that the democratic change in Eastern and Central Europe has led to the strengthening of economic relations and interdependence between East and West, and the flow of financial resources to East European countries;

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Expressing concern over the immigration of and the settlement of European and other nationals of the Jewish faith in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

1. _Reaffirms_ the need to maintain and promote ties of friendship and cooperation between the Islamic world and the countries of Eastern and Central Europe on the basis of mutual interests.

2. _Expresses_ the hope that strengthening of economic relations between Eastern and Western Europe would not affect the order of priorities in respect of economic cooperation and trade exchanges between those countries and Islamic countries, nor have a negative impact on the flow of financial resources extended by the advanced countries, whether Eastern or Western, for financing development in Muslim and Third world countries.

3. _Also Expresses_ the hope that the States of Eastern and Western Europe and other States respect and protect the Islamic identity of the Muslim communities and/or Muslim minorities living in their countries and their right to practice freely their language and religion.

4. _Warns_ against the perilous consequences of the transfer and settlement of European and other nationals of Jewish faith in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and its negative impact on the peace process, all of which increase tension in the Middle East region and threaten international peace and security.

5. _Invites_ the Reflection Committee to hold regular experts meetings to follow up the developments in the international situation especially in Central and Eastern Europe.

6. _Requests_ the Reflection Committee to hold annual Ministerial Meetings during the Coordination Meeting in New York and to consider at its first meeting ways and means of implementation of its concepts and ideas and to report thereon to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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7. Requests the Secretary General to continue to follow up the developments in the international situation especially in Central and Eastern Europe and the other regions, and report on the impact of these developments on the role of OIC, as well as the recommendations of the Reflection Committee to the Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.18/7-P(IS) ON THE SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the resolve of Member States expressed in accordance with the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all peoples throughout the world;

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

Mindful of the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, especially the objectives of promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening their capacity to safeguard their security, sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Recalling Resolutions 16/11-P, 19/13-P, 17/14-P, 31/15-P, 20/16-P, 24/17-P, 19/18-P, 20/19-P, 13/20-P and 17/21-P on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States adopted by the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Stressing the right of every Member State to maintain its national security, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the inter-governmental experts' group set up to study this matter;

Taking into account the rapid and profound changes taking place in the system of international relations and its impact on different regions and states throughout the world;

Considering the continued occupation of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and of the other Arab territories and the continued denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as constituting a serious threat to the security of Islamic States and world peace;

Expressing its deep concern at the threats to the security of Member States and proliferation of crises and conflicts affecting Islamic countries and peoples

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as well as at the threats and challenges to the solidarity of the Islamic Ummah in all spheres of life and reaffirming the necessity to safeguard the Islamic values and identity;

Recalling the provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit which affirms the resolve of Member States to contribute actively towards the establishment of a New International Order based on peace and progress and respect for international legality and capable of guaranteeing justice and equality for all;

Determined to vigorously oppose foreign domination, aggression, occupation, hegemonism and spheres of influence, which result in the limitation of the freedom of member States to determine their own political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without any coercion, intimidation and pressure from outside;

Emphasizing the absolute right of each Member State to maintain its natural resources and to use them for the benefit, welfare and progress of their people;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States (ICFM/22-94/PIL/D.12);

1. Reiterates that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries.

2. Firmly resolves to strengthen the security of Member States, through cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations and as stipulated in the Dakar Declaration.

3. Reaffirms the permanent and full sovereignty of the Islamic countries and peoples over their natural resources and economic activities.

4. Expresses the determination of the Member States to preserve and promote Islamic values in all spheres of life especially those of solidarity and mutual respect;

5. Reaffirms the need for respect for the principles of international law concerning the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal

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affairs of States as essential prerequisites for the security of Islamic States.

6. Requests the Secretary General to set-up a Governmental Group of Experts for updating the recommendations contained in the study on the security and solidarity of Islamic States, in the light of current developments.

7. Requests the Secretary General to submit a Report on the subject to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.19 /7-P(IS)
ON THE
QUESTION OF CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING MEASURES AMONG ISLAMIC STATES

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling Resolution No. 24/17-P as well as all relevant resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences since the 17th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the question of Confidence and Security Building Measures among Islamic States;

Recognising that confidence and security building measures, especially when applied in a comprehensive manner, have a potential to contribute significantly to the enhancement of peace, security and stability;

Emphasizing the importance of the establishment and maintenance of security, peace and stability throughout the Islamic World and of strengthening the climate of mutual confidence and solidarity among Islamic Countries and cooperation in all fields between them;

Noting the encouraging results of specific confidence and security building measures agreed upon and implemented in some regions;

Mindful of the fact that there are situations peculiar to specific regions which have a bearing on the nature of the confidence and security building measures feasible in these regions;

Bearing in mind the conclusion and recommendations of the Group of Five Eminent Persons on the question of confidence and security building measures among Islamic countries;

Referring to the report of the Disarmament Commission containing the agreed text of the "Guidelines for appropriate types of confidence building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level" endorsed by the UN General Assembly Resolution 43/78 H;

Considering that regional security and cooperation arrangements among Muslim States in each region can enhance confidence and provide mechanisms where security concerns and preoccupations can be aired and resolved among States of each region;

Recalling the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference;

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Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No.ICFM/22-94/PIL/D.12);

1. _Reiterates_ the resolve of Member States to encourage, wherever appropriate, the initiation of confidence and security building measures, bilaterally or at the sub-regional levels in conformity with the provisions and principles contained in the Dakar Declaration.

2. _Requests_ the Member States to provide their views to the General Secretariat on the conclusions and recommendations made by the Group of Five Eminent Personalities on confidence and security building measures among Islamic States.

3. _Invites_ the Member States to develop and formulate concrete proposals on confidence and security building measures and submit them to the General Secretariat.

4. _Requests_ the Secretary General to report on the subject to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.20/7-P(IS)
ON
THE SECURITY OF SMALL STATES

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the resolve of the member States expressed in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all peoples in the World;

Recalling also the principles and objectives and of the UN Charter;

Further Recalling the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 44/51 entitled "Protection and Security of Small States", adopted at the 44th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1989;

Mindful of the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, especially the objectives of promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening their capacity to safeguard their sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Seriously concerned at the threats posed by mercenaries to small States;

Recollecting with deep concern the various incidents in which groups of mercenaries have attempted to infringe upon the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the Islamic heritage of small States, including the attempted invasion of Maldives in November 1988 and the interference in the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros in 1989;

Recalling Resolution No.19/21-P adopted by the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the subject;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No.ICFM/22-94/PIL/D.12);

Bearing in mind the Report of the First Meeting of the Group of Five Eminent Persons on the Question of the Security of Small States and the solidarity of Islamic Ummah in safeguarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of small states from threats posed by actions of mercenaries;

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1. Requests Member States to give due consideration to the observations and recommendations made by the Group of Five Eminent Persons on the subject and to submit their views to the General Secretariat.

2. Reiterates that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries.

3. Recognizes that small States are particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs.

4. Calls upon the Member States to provide assistance, when requested by small Member States, for the strengthening of their security in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC.

5. Requests the Secretary General to submit a Report on the subject to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.21 /7-P(IS)
ON THE
DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND STEPS TAKEN FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SECURITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Guided by the objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference as regards consolidation of international peace and security on the basis of justice, and reaffirming its commitment to the purposes of the United Nations Charter in safeguarding international peace and security;

Considering that the United Nations, pursuant to the provisions of its Charter, has a major role and responsibility in the field of disarmament and promotion of international security, as well as of protection of future generations from the calamities of war;

Noting that the current international situation requires that the principles of disarmament as contained in the United Nations Charter become a fundamental element in any collective effort designed to bring about a truly secure world and protect mankind from the threat of weapons of mass-destruction, particularly nuclear weapons;

Recalling in this regard the adoption by the General Assembly on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, and emphasizing the increasing importance of this relationship in the context of the current developments in international relations;

Convinced of the need to promote international peace and security founded on the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter rejecting the threat or use of force and calling for respect of the territorial integrity and national independence of States, non-interference in their internal affairs, and the right of peoples living under the yoke of foreign domination and colonialism to self-determination, and based also on the elimination of occupation, aggression, annexation, and all forms of racial discrimination;

Recognizing the importance of equitable and balanced disarmament measures, which guarantee the right of every State to balanced security;

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Acknowledging that the independence, territorial integrity, regional security and sovereignty of the non-nuclear-weapon States should be ensured through credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Deeply concerned at the threats posed to peace and security in the Middle East in view of the possession by Israel of weapons of mass destruction particularly nuclear weapons, and related delivery systems, and at their continued aggressive and expansionist policies against the peoples of the Middle East;

Recalling the resolution of the International Atomic Energy Agency No.601 of 25 September 1992 regarding the application of the Agency's Safeguards System in the Middle East;

Welcoming initiatives of Member States relating to the establishment of a Zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, notably nuclear weapons;

Recognizing that the establishment of mass-destruction-weapon-free Zones constitutes an important disarmament measure, which helps in easing tension and achieving security and stability in these Zones, particularly in the Middle East region;

Welcoming the progress achieved by the African States towards the conclusion of a Treaty to make Africa into nuclear weapon free zone;

Recalling the Final Communiques and resolutions on disarmament adopted by the Islamic Conferences and the Non-Aligned Movement;

1. Calls for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction notably nuclear weapons with a view to creating a world free of such weapons and for the intensification of efforts aimed at finding a solution to disarmament issues as a whole, particularly the elimination of nuclear weapons.

2. Emphasizes the need to conduct negotiations within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament according to the priorities specified in the Plan of Action of the Final Document of the Tenth UN General Assembly Special Session;

3. Considers it necessary that all States be afforded an opportunity to participate on an equal footing in the work of the Conference on Disarmament so as to ensure universal representation.

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4. Considers that all States have an inalienable right to develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for their economic and social development and that all States are entitled to have access to the technology and equipment needed for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

5. Emphasizes the importance of ensuring the adherence of all States to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

6. Welcomes the initiatives of some Member States for the establishment of a Zone free from all weapons of mass destruction notably nuclear weapons in the Middle East, within the framework of the United Nations, and calls for an early establishment of such a Zone. In this context, it notes with satisfaction and appreciation the comprehensive Egyptian recommendations announced on 4 July 1991 aimed at expediting the establishment of the Middle East as a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction.

7. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its efforts to come to an early agreement on concluding an international convention providing non-nuclear-weapon States with credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons preferably before 1995 NPT Review Conference.

8. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-third.Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.22 /7-P(IS) ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONES IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST, SOUTH ASIA AND SOUTH EAST ASIA

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can most effectively guarantee the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, as well as contribute to the achievement of general and complete disarmament;

Convinced that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions will serve to protect the States of such regions against the threat or use of Nuclear Weapons;

Recalling that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly recommended the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Also recalling the resolutions adopted by various Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 48th Session on this subject;

Bearing in mind the Declaration on Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its First Ordinary Session held in Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964;

Noting the statements made at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States pledging themselves not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social development of their peoples.

Welcoming the proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear test ban agreement in South Asia as well as the proposal to convene under the UN auspices of a Conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia.

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Welcoming also the proposal to hold consultations among five nations with a view to ensuring nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia;

1. _Notes_ the Report of the Secretary General on the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia (Document ICFM/22-94/PIL/D.16).

2. _Calls_ upon all States, particularly the States of the Regions concerned, to respond positively to proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

3. _Reaffirms_ the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis.

4. _Welcomes_ the progress made towards the conclusion of a Treaty for the establishment of a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in Africa.

5. _Strongly urges_ all States especially nuclear weapon States to exert pressure on Israel to become party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

6. _Welcomes_ the various proposals made by Pakistan to keep the South Asian region free of nuclear weapons including the proposed 5-nation consultations to ensure nuclear non-proliferation in the region.

7. _Also welcomes_ the decision of the ASEAN States to work towards the realization of a South East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone.

8. _Requests_ all member States to cooperate at the United Nations and other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

9. _Requests_ the Secretary General to follow developments in this regard and report thereon to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.23 /7-P(IS)
ON
THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Deeply concerned over the existence of significant nuclear arsenals in the world and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Taking into consideration that it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, whatever their origin;

Recognizing that effective measures to protect non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons may positively contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;

Recalling the efforts made since 1968 to evolve effective and credible security assurances to Non- Nuclear Weapon States;

Noting that these measures have failed to provide credible assurances to non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, the United Nations General Assembly as well as the decision of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, and the decision of the Eleventh Ministerial Meeting of NAM held in Cairo in 1994 on the need for assurances by nuclear powers to non-nuclear weapon states to the effect that the former shall not resort to threat or use of nuclear weapons against them;

Further recalling that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly had called upon nuclear weapon states to conclude urgently arrangements to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons;

Noting that the UN General Assembly at its 48th Session recommended that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon

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states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an International Convention;

Expressing deep concern over the threat of use of nuclear weapons against the Islamic States;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document no.ICFM/22-94/PIL/D.16);

1. Notes with satisfaction that within the Conference of Disarmament there is no objection in principle to the conclusion of an international convention to protect non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

2. Requests the members of the Conference on Disarmament to work urgently towards an agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons and to explore all additional means to provide effective assurances to Non-Nuclear Weapon States in the global or regional context.

3. Recommends that the Islamic countries should make efforts at all international fora with a view to promoting the above-mentioned objectives aimed at strengthening the security of non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

4. Urges all States especially the nuclear weapons states to engage in serious negotiations in competent international fora for the early conclusion of a comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty preferably before 1995 NPT Review Conference.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow developments in this respect and report thereon to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.24/7-P(IS)
ON THE
REGIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits;

Affirming the commitment of all Member States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations;

Noting that unbridled regional arms race and arms build up impedes efforts for confidence building;

Noting that the essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the Tenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly vide its Resolution No. S-10/2;

Recalling Resolution 47/52 J adopted by the 47th Session of the United Nations General Assembly;

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament engendered in recent years;

Recognizing the importance of confidence building measures for regional and international peace and security;

Recalling resolution No.23/21-P adopted by the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the subject;

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts.

1. Stresses that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues.

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2. Affirms that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued to promote regional and international peace and security.

3. Encourages the conclusion of equitable and non-discriminatory agreements for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building at regional and sub-regional levels.

4. Welcomes the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and sub-regional levels.

5. Supports and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and sub-regional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and sub-regional levels, taking into account the relevant characteristics of each region.

6. Considers that regional agreements on ceilings for arms production and purchases and military expenditure can contribute to fostering of confidence and make resources available for development.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow developments in this respect and report thereon to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.25 /7-P(IS)
ON THE
REGIONAL MILITARY BALANCE

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the resolve of the Member States expressed in accordance with the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures freedom, justice and security for their people and all peoples throughout the world;

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

Bearing in mind the need for redressing the asymmetries in the levels of security arising from military imbalances at regional and sub-regional levels;

Recalling Resolution 24/21-P issued by the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on this subject;

1. Recognizes the need for enhancing regional security and stability through the settlement of outstanding disputes and the establishment of equitable and verifiable balance of armaments at lower levels.

2. Calls upon the international community and states concerned to adopt measures which would ease global and regional tensions and result in a just and lasting resolution of outstanding conflicts and disputes thus facilitating meaningful disarmament and arms control measures.

3. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on the subject to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.26/7-P(IS)
ON
SUPPORT FOR COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION AMONG ISLAMIC STATES

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

In application of the teachings and noble principles of exalted Islamic religion which urge the consolidation of solidarity and fraternity among the members of the unified Islamic Ummah and enjoins opposition to sedition;

Committed to the objectives and principles enunciated in the Charter notably provisions of Article II relating to the strengthening of solidarity and non interference in the internal affairs of member states;

Recalling the resolutions of the Third Islamic Summit held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah 19-22 Rabi'ul Awal 1401H (25-28 January 1981) which stressed the need to strengthen solidarity among Member States on the basis of mutual respect and commitment to non-interference in the internal affairs of one another, and support for the causes of freedom, justice and peace;

Recalling also Resolution 16/6-P(IS) adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on the subject;

1. Calls upon Member States to observe the principles of good neighbourliness, and to prevent the use of their territories or government bodies by individuals or groups bent on doing harm to other Member States.

2. Decides that no movement exploiting the noble Islamic religion should be allowed to carry out any hostile activity against any Member State, and reaffirms the necessity of consolidating coordination among Member States so as to control the phenomenon of intellectual terrorism and extremism.

3. Stresses the need to continue to strengthen cooperation and coordination among Member States at all levels, and to deepen their consultation so as to remove all causes of dissension and promote understanding among them.

4. Invites the Secretary General and Reflection Committee to study this topic and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.27/7-P(IS)
ON
ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE SAHEL

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Having taken cognizance of the report of the Consultative Meeting of the Committee for Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 9 September, 1994, on the fringe of the Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Welcoming the convening of the Eleventh Session of the Committee for Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, on 30 September, 1994, in New York, on the fringe of the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into account the need for the urgent implementation of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahel, which could be compromised if not implemented as soon as possible;

Taking note of the Secretary General's report which reviewed, inter alia, the steps already taken in the elaboration and approval of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme;

1- Expresses appreciation for the efforts made by the OIC General Secretariat, CILSS and IDB for the elaboration and finalization of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahel.

2- Stresses the necessity of giving priority to the rapid implementation of the special OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahelian populations.

3- Expresses its thanks and gratitude to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for starting the implementation of the third phase of the programme of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for providing water to Sahel countries as announced at the Sixth Islamic Summit held in Dakar.

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4- Appeals urgently to all the Member States to contribute generously to the funding of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme.

5- Appeals to Member States to pledge generous contributions towards funding the Programme.

6- Invites those countries who wish to contribute to the programme to attend the joint meeting of OIC Secretariat/CILSS/IDB to be held in Kuwait within two months.

7- Expresses its appreciation to His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit, to His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait and Chairman of the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, to His Excellency Antonio Mascarenas De Monteiro, President of the Republic of Cape Verde and current Chairman of the CILSS, to His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to His Excellency Dr. Ousama Jaafar Faquih, President of the Islamic Development Bank, as well as to all members of the Committee for their efforts in favour of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme and urges them to continue their efforts with a view to achieving effective and rapid implementation of the Programme.

RESOLUTION NO.28/7-P(IS)
ON THE
CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolution 15/5-P (IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and the relevant provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference;

Emphasizing that the African development crisis is of deep concern to the entire Islamic Ummah;

Noting with appreciation the positive response of the international community, particularly the Islamic countries, to the economic difficulties being faced by the continent of Africa;

Realizing that the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 adopted by the Special Session of the General Assembly in May 1986 did not become the focal point for economic policy or for resources mobilization for the African development efforts;

Deeply concerned that despite the reform and restructuring being undertaken by the African countries, their economic development continues to be impeded, inter-alia, by an unfavourable economic environment, inadequate flow of resources and a heavy debt burden;

Recalling that the U.N. General Assembly adopted at its 46th Session the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990's;

Taking note of the Secretary General's report on this subject (Document No.ICFM/22-94/PIL/D.18);

1. Welcomes the efforts made by the African countries towards their economic recovery and development in conformity with the Treaty of Abuja concluded in 1991 establishing the African Economic Community aimed at progressive economic integration of Africa.

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2. Stresses the importance of the successful implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990's and calls upon the international community to fulfil its commitments on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility and full partnership with Africa.

3. Expresses appreciation for the countries which have provided assistance to Africa through bilateral or multilateral channels.

4. Calls upon the international community, particularly the developed countries and the concerned international financial agencies, to make a substantial contribution to the objectives of African Economic Recovery and Development inter-alia by increase in financial flows, especially concessional flows, to Africa, particularly to sub-Saharan countries, through measures for an increase in Africa's export earnings and a reduction in the adverse impact on African economies of fluctuations in those earnings and through measures to limit and reduce the burden that external debt imposes on African recovery, reform and development.

5. Calls upon Member States to increase their assistance to the countries of Africa in order to enable them to initiate and implement the necessary structural changes required to hasten their economic development.

6. Invites the international community to strengthen its support of Africa's efforts to diversify its commodity sector as well as for market promotion activities and export.

7. Recommends that Member States and the international community give special attention to providing continued assistance in the sector of agriculture in order to enable the countries of Africa to achieve self-sufficiency as soon as possible.

8. Urges the developed countries and international financial institutions to give special attention to alleviating the extreme debt burden of the African States.

9. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.29/7-P(IS) ON THE REPARATIONS FOR COLONIALISM AND THE AFTER EFFECTS OF WAR

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling Resolutions No.29/14-P, No. 38/19-P, No. 28/20-P and No.30/21-P of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers as well as Resolution No.17/6-P(IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on reparations for damages caused by colonialism, and after effects of wars, particularly mines ;

Recalling also Resolution No.32 of the 5th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, held in Colombo from 16 to 19 August, 1976 concerning the after effects of wars;

Also referring to the content of the Declaration of the 9th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, held in Belgrade, from 4 to 7 September, 1989 on reparations for the period of colonialism;

Also recalling the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other relevant UN organs on the remnants of war including mines;

Further recalling the historical precedents on reparations for the damages caused by occupation and war and their sequels, particularly those of two world wars;

Recognizing that the existence of physical remnants of the war, including mines, in the territories of developing countries seriously impedes the developmental efforts of these countries and causes a loss of life and property;

Convinced that the responsibility for removing the remnants of wars should fall on the countries that had laid them;

Recognizing that poverty and the obstacles to economic and social development in developing countries are due primarily to the depletion of those countries' economic and human resources by the States which had colonized them;

Also convinced that the effective solution to the problems caused to the developing countries by colonialism, occupation or settlement lies in the commitment of former colonial powers to shoulder the responsibility of compensating for the losses suffered by those countries;

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Further convinced that reparations for colonialism are the least that former colonial powers can do to rehabilitate the people of the countries they had colonized;

Further convinced that the peoples of the world have a firm desire to end all forms of colonialism;

1. Reaffirms its condemnation of colonialism in all its forms as an act of aggression which violates all international conventions and principles of international law.

2. Recognizes that the effects of colonialism have impeded economic and social development plans and programmes in the developing countries and are still impeding these countries' development and progress.

3. Reaffirms the right of the developing countries to obtain fair compensation for the human and material losses they have suffered as a result of colonialism.

4. Affirms the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirya for reparations for all the human and material losses it has sustained as a result of the period of Italian invasion and colonization of the Libyan territories.

5. Invites all past and present colonialist powers to shoulder their responsibilities and make reparations for all the economic, social and cultural consequences of their occupation of developing countries.

6. Requests States involved in the Second World War to extend technical and financial assistance as well as the necessary information and requisite maps so as to assist in immediately removing mines left behind by their forces in some areas of Member States, which are still causing extensive damage and impeding the developmental efforts in these areas.

7. Affirms the right of the developing countries to recover their cultural property which was looted during the period of colonialism, including antiquities, masterpieces, manuscripts and historical documents.

8. Urges the international community to take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of colonialism and liquidate its after-effects.

9. Decides to keep this issue under consideration and requests the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.30/7-P (IS) ON THE USE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling Resolution 32/21-P, of the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Bearing in mind the historic contribution of the Islamic civilization in building, enriching and developing human civilization at large;

Conscious of the need for continued active participation in building human civilization and for interacting with it in such a way as to achieve an adequate standard of living, on the basis of mutual understanding among peoples and nations, away from acts of aggression and violations of the principles of the United Nations Charter and international norms;

Proceeding from the inalienable right of peoples to development;

Believing that economic, social and cultural progress is contingent upon the peaceful uses of science and technology on the broadest scale possible, in accordance with the requirements of development;

Conscious that science and technology are the outcome of an integrated human endeavour and that their peaceful applications should be marshalled for the service of the whole of mankind;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No. ICFM/22-94/PIL/D.22);

1. Affirms the inalienable right of the Islamic Ummah to develop, acquire and make use of science and technology for progress in economic, social and cultural fields;

2. Rejects the policies and measures adopted by any State or group of States to hinder scientific and technological progress for peaceful purposes in the Islamic States, as such measures are inconsistent with the legitimate right of all States and peoples to attain an appropriate, modern and civilized standard of living and serve the cause of world peace, security and stability.

3. Calls upon industrialized States to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries and remove the restrictions hindering this process.

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4. Calls upon Member States to strengthen cooperation among themselves in the fields of science and technology for peaceful purposes, especially in the framework of the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

5. Recommends that Member States consult each other on united action to be taken with regard to any State or group of States restricting the transfer of technology to developing countries.

6. Requests the Secretary General to monitor this issue and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.31/7-P(IS)
ON
THE PROBLEM OF DUMPING OF DANGEROUS NUCLEAR AND TOXIC WASTES IN THE ISLAMIC STATES

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Considering the serious problems arising from the dumping of dangerous toxic wastes in certain Islamic Countries by some industrialized countries;

Deeply concerned at the fact that the dumping of radioactive and toxic waste endangers human life, marine fauna and the ecosystem in general;

Bearing in mind the Code of Practice in the International Transboundary Movement of Radio Active Waste established by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Also bearing in mind the conclusion by African States of the Bamako Convention on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and control of their transboundary movements within Africa;

Deploring the instances of dumping of toxic wastes in Somalia's territorial waters;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No.ICFM/22-94/PIL/D.23);

1. Affirms that the dumping of toxic and nuclear wastes in Member States is a crime against humanity.

2. Condemns all multinational corporations which engage in this shameful practice of dumping toxic waste thus seriously endangering life and environment on our planet.

3. Invites all the Member States to conduct an intensive campaign to enlighten their respective populations about the devastating effects of toxic waste on human life, fauna and flora.

4. Calls upon all States which produce dangerous and toxic waste to take all the measures necessary for treating and recycling this waste in their own countries.

5. Urges all the Member States to ban all the illegal trans-border movements of dangerous and toxic waste, transported without the necessary safeguards and the prior consent of the importing country.

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6. _Requests_ the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency in particular to intensify efforts to conclude a legally binding instrument on the effective prohibition of any dumping of radioactive or nuclear wastes.

7. _Requests_ the Secretary General to follow the developments on this subject and to submit a report to the Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.32/7-P(IS) ON THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling Resolution 34/21-P adopted by the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the problem of Refugees;

Deeply concerned over the plight of refugees in many parts of the world, most of whom are members of the Islamic community;

Reaffirming the solidarity of Member States with the countries providing asylum to the refugees, and thus assuming immense political, economic and social burdens, in a spirit of Islamic brotherhood and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Convinced that solidarity is dictated by the principles of brotherhood and the defence of human rights and human dignity, which are deep-rooted in the Islamic heritage and traditions;

Recalling the mandate of the UNHCR in providing protection and adequate care and maintenance to refugees;

Noting with deep concern the declining levels of international assistance extended to the countries of asylum to help them to continue providing assistance to refugees;

Fully convinced that the lasting solution of the refugee problem consists in providing favourable conditions for their return to their homelands in safety and dignity;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No.ICFM/22-94/PIL/D.24);

1. Notes with satisfaction the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General to further enhance the capacity of the OIC to provide humanitarian assistance to the refugees in cooperation with the UNHCR.

2. Expresses its appreciation to Member States, donor countries, the UNHCR, the U.N. specialized agencies, and other humanitarian institutions for the valuable assistance they extend to refugees in Islamic countries.

3. Expresses also its deep appreciation to countries of asylum for their generous assistance to refugees irrespective of their critical economic situation as well as presence of large number of displaced persons.

4. Reaffirms its deep concern for the security, stability and infrastructure of those Muslim countries whose economic and social development is seriously affected by the presence of millions of refugees.

5. Calls on Member States, to coordinate their action at international level with a view to determining the main reasons behind the exodus of refugees to Islamic and other countries and strive, in cooperation with the UNHCR, to enable those refugees to return to their homes whenever circumstances permit.

6. Urges Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to increase their assistance to the Islamic countries sheltering refugees given the economic and social difficulties caused by the presence of those refugees.

7. Calls on Member States to cooperate with the UNHCR to end the downward trend of assistance to refugees and to secure additional resources to alleviate the suffering of those refugees in Islamic countries.

8. Urges non-Member States to create better conditions for their Muslim communities, so that they are not forced to escape or are driven out as refugees because of religious, ethnic or racial oppression.

9. Condemns all acts of repression against the refugees including armed attacks on their camps and pressures on the countries sheltering them.

10. Urges the Secretary General to continue to closely liase with the countries of asylum and cooperate and coordinate with the UNHCR with a view to intensifying the efforts of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for the alleviation of the plight of the refugees in the Muslim World and to report thereon to the Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.33/7-P(IS)
ON
THE SUPPORT TO NIGER'S EFFORTS FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF NATIONAL UNITY AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the goals and principles of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference aiming in particular at consolidating Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening cooperation between them in the economic, social, cultural and scientific fields as well as in other vital fields;

Taking into account the Peace Agreement concluded in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) on October 9th, 1994 between the Government of the Republic of Niger and the Coordination of the Armed Resistance;

Convinced of the necessity of providing Niger with the necessary assistance for its economic and social development, the sole guarantee of stability;

1. Expresses satisfaction at the signing of the Peace Agreement.

2. Commends the efforts exerted by mediating countries for their important contribution to the conclusion of this Agreement.

3. Requests Member States, the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the other Islamic Institutions to provide Niger with the necessary assistance to enable it to consolidate its national unity and achieve its regional developmental objectives within the framework of the implementation of the above-mentioned Agreement.

4. Invites the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.34/7-P(IS) ON THE REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTHERN REGION OF MALI

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Based on resolution No. 19/6-P (IS) entitled "Islamic solidarity with Mali for restoration of peace and development of its Northern Regions" adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 9-11 December, 1991;

Recalling resolution No.29/21-P adopted by the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi from 25 to 29 April 1993 aimed at achieving the same objective;

Having examined the conclusions of the report of the Mission of the Islamic Solidarity Fund on the implementation of the emergency programme for the rehabilitation of the regions of Timbuctu, Gao and Kidal;

Deeply concerned over the lack of financing for this programme;

Convinced that the return of peace, rehabilitation of the displaced peoples and their socio-economic development cannot be achieved without the support and assistance of friendly countries and institutions;

Keeping in view the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC;

Mindful of the spirit of Islamic solidarity;

1- Requests the member states and Islamic institutions to provide necessary financial assistance for the projects of the emergency programme for ensuring the return of the refugees, their rehabilitation and for the social, economic and cultural development of the Northern Regions of Mali.

2- Thanks the OIC, IGATHA, Rabita and ISF for their contribution to the efforts of the Government of Mali for the rehabilitation and development of the Northern Regions.

3- Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.35/7-P(IS) ON THE GENERAL SITUATION OF MUSLIM COMMUNITIES AND MINORITIES IN NON-OIC MEMBER STATES.

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H, corresponding to 13-15 December, 1994,

Recalling that Muslim communities and minorities living in Non-OIC Member States account for over one third of the Islamic Ummah;

Recalling also the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, the Resolutions adopted by Islamic Summit Conferences, Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and international conventions and agreements, particularly those calling for observance of human rights and political, social, cultural, economic and religious freedoms;

Further recalling UN General Assembly Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief;

Reaffirming its commitment to Muslim communities and minorities living in Non-OIC Member States and expressing its concern at the forms of intolerance towards some of these communities and minorities;

Condemning persecution and violations, especially those committed by aggression or occupation forces against Muslim communities and minorities in some non-OIC Member States.

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the situation of Muslim Communities and minorities (Document No.ICFM/22-94/MM/D.1);

1. Expresses its appreciation of the Secretary General's Report which contains a comprehensive study on Islamic Communities and minorities in Non-Member States.

2. Expresses its satisfaction at the efforts exerted by the Secretary General for the implementation of the resolutions adopted on the Islamic Communities and Minorities in Non- Member States and requests the Secretary General to continue these efforts.

3. Urges Member States to pay due attention to the problems faced by the Islamic communities and minorities living in Non-OIC Member States, to play an effective role in protecting them, and to do their utmost to induce the countries where they live to recognize their right to full citizenship, grant them all their civil and religious rights and treat them equitably in accordance

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with the principles of human rights and fundamental freedoms stipulated in international conventions and treaties.

4. Requests the Secretary General to make contacts with the Member States having communities of their nationals living in Non-Member States to become acquainted with their experiences and efforts to preserve their identity and authentic Islamic heritage.

5. Expresses its deep concern at certain recent instances of discrimination and acts of violence against Muslim immigrants in Europe, constituting violation of their human rights including but not limited to the breach of their freedom of religious and cultural practices. It requests the Secretary General to take necessary measures to ensure protection of fundamental rights of Muslim immigrants living in Europe, as well as to preserving their identity and Islamic heritage and for seeking solutions to the problems facing these immigrants.

6. Expresses its concern at the continuing denial and violation of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the Muslim communities and minorities and urges full respect of all the rights and individual as well as collective freedoms of those communities and minorities.

7. Urges that effective measures be taken to prevent further deterioration of the very tense situation in Kosova and the Sanjak, and to protect Muslim communities there.

8. Calls upon the OIC Member States to carry out individual and collective contacts with Governments of non-OIC-Member States concerned so as to ensure the safety and integrity for the values and rights of the Muslim communities and minorities and further calls upon the OIC Member States to consult among themselves about action to be taken in cases of violation, aggression and occupation against Muslim communities and minorities.

9. Appreciates the Secretary General's recent statements which highlighted the anxiety and concern of the Islamic Ummah over the desecration of Islamic Holy Places and requests the Secretary General to continue his efforts aimed at protecting the heritage and sacred values of Islam in non-Member States.

10. Requests the Secretary General to continue to monitor the developments concerning the situation of the Muslim communities and minorities in various non-OIC-Member States, to contact the governments of States with Islamic minorities and communities and to cooperate with Islamic associations and institutions, as well as with relevant international organisations, for implementation of the resolutions adopted in this regard.

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11. Urges the Member States and the Islamic Associations and Institutions to extend every kind of support and generous assistance to the General Secretariat so that it may carry out in the best manner the tasks assigned to it in terms of visits, meetings and seminars to study the situation of Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States and examine the problems they face in an effort to find appropriate solutions thereto, within the framework of respect for the sovereignty of the States in which they live.

12. Requests the Secretary General to submit to next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, a report contained a comprehensive list of the Muslim Communities and Minorities in Non-Member States.

13 Decides to consider the issue at the Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.36/7-P(IS)
ON THE
QUESTION OF MUSLIMS IN SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H, (13-15 December, 1994),

Bearing in mind the previous resolutions and final communiques of the OIC on the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines, particularly para 77 of the Final Declaration of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Resolutions 4/4-P of 1973, 18/5-P of 1974, 2/8-P and 7/8-P of 1977; 20/9-P of 1978, 25/15-P of 1984, 43/19-P of 1990; 33/20-P of 1991 and 11/6-P (IS) of 1991;

Recalling the final communique of the Sixth Islamic Summit welcoming the resumption of negotiations between the Moro National Liberation Front and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines under the auspices of the OIC aimed at reaching a political, just and comprehensive solution of the problem in the framework of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Philippines;

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Ministerial Committee of Six entrusted by the Islamic Conference with the follow up of the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines;

Recalling the Tripoli Agreement signed on 23 December 1976, under the auspices of the OIC, between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front;

Recalling both Memoranda of Understanding by which the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front have concluded two rounds of preliminary talks, held in Tripoli, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 2-4 October, 1992 and in Cipanas, Western Java, Republic of Indonesia on 14-16 April, 1993;

Recalling the role of the Government of Indonesia in hosting and facilitating the first and second rounds of formal peace talks in Jakarta on 25 October to 7 November 1993 and from 1 to 5 September 1994 and the meetings of the various technical committees between the GRP and the MNLF;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines, (Document No.ICFM/22-94/MM/D.2).

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1. Reaffirms the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences on solidarity with the Muslims in Southern Philippines in their just struggle for the realization of their legitimate aspirations within the framework of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Philippines.

2. Pays tribute to the leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front, the sole legitimate representative of Muslims in Southern Philippines ("Bangsamoro people") for their unfailing readiness to a just, comprehensive, and final solution to the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines through dialogue and negotiation with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines under the auspices of the OIC, and the commitment of the Front to the Tripoli Agreement of 1976 and the subsequent agreements which were concluded between the two parties with the participation of the Ministerial Committee of the Six and the OIC Secretary General.

3. Welcomes the agreement of the participants in the formal peace negotiations between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front with the participation of the Ministerial Committee of the Six and the OIC Secretary General, to the fact that their talks shall focus on effective means to fully implement the 1976 Tripoli Agreement in letter and spirit including: (a) those measures in the Agreement, which had been left for further subsequent talks, and (b) the transitional implementing structure and mechanism.

4. Pays tribute to the spirit of good will and understanding which prevailed at the first and second rounds of formal peace talks between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front with the participation of the Ministerial Committee of the Six and the OIC Secretary General which facilitated the achievement of positive results as reflected in the signing of a series of agreements.

5. Welcomes the Memorandum of Agreement which crowned the first round of formal peace talks between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front with the participation of the Ministerial Committee of the Six and the OIC Secretary General, held in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 25 October to 7 November, 1993.

6. Welcomes also the 1994 Interim Agreement which crowned the second round of formal peace talks held in Jakarta, Indonesia from 1 to 5 September, 1994.

7. Welcomes further the 1993 Interim Cease-fire Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front, with the participation of the Ministerial Committee of the Six and the OIC Secretary General, as well as the Joint Cease-fire

Guidelines and Ground Rules for implementing the 1993 Interim Cease-fire Agreement aimed at creating a positive atmosphere to strengthen the necessary mutual confidence for the success of the formal peace negotiations.

8. Welcomes the readiness of the Philippine Government to enhance the confidence-building process between the Philippine Government, the Moro National Liberation Front and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference; and also welcomes its resolve to maintain the momentum generated by goodwill for participating in a wide ranging process to seek creative solutions to the key issues so as to ensure the success of the third round of formal peace negotiations particularly which the Conference hopes to be the final one and the success of the peace process in southern Philippines in general.

9. Reaffirms its solidarity with the Bangsamoro people and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and its readiness to continue providing every form of assistance - humanitarian, material, financial and political - to the Muslims in Southern Philippines and to the Moro National Liberation Front until their just and legitimate aspirations are fulfilled.

10. Urges the OIC Member States as well as all Islamic philanthropic establishments, individuals and humanitarian organizations in the Islamic Ummah to generously extend financial assistance to the MNLF to augment its capacity to further the peace process in the true spirit of Islamic unity and solidarity.

11. Notes with satisfaction the efforts made by the Secretary General and the Ministerial Committee of the Six to find a just and comprehensive solution to the problem of Muslims in the Southern Philippines.

12. Requests the Ministerial Committee of the Six and the OIC Secretary General to continue following up this question closely until a peaceful, just, comprehensive permanent solution to the problem of the Muslims in the Southern Philippines is achieved within the framework of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines.

13. Pays tribute to the role of Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in achieving the Tripoli Agreement on 23 December 1976 and in hosting the first exploratory talks in Tripoli from 2 to 4 October 1992.

14. Pays tribute to the role of the Government of Indonesia in hosting and facilitating the two rounds of the formal peace talks from 25 October to 7 November 1993 and from 1 to 5 September 1994 and warmly welcomes its readiness to host the third round of formal peace talks in Mid-1995.

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15. Requests the Secretary General to communicate this Resolution to the Government of the Republic of Philippines and to the Moro National Liberation Front.

16. Requests the Secretary General to take the necessary measures to implement this Resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.37/7-P(IS)
ON THE
IMAGE OF ISLAM IN THE OUTSIDE WORLD

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H, (13-15 December, 1994),

Having studied in depth the intentional distortion of the image of Islam in parts of the outside world;

Being aware of the dangerous cases of confusion and distortion to which the essence of the tolerant Islamic faith is being subjected either through ignorance or through a deliberate and premeditated intent to undermine the Islamic sanctities;

Recognizing the need for greater Islamic solidarity and cooperation to respond to the challenge represented by the distortion of the image and values of Islam;

Being aware of the trust reposed in them for defending Islam as a righteous way of life for individuals and communities;

Emphasizing their total confidence in the ability of the glorious Islamic religion and its blessed Sharia to find solutions to the problems facing Muslims;

Being conscious of the duty to promote the true and honourable picture of the noble Islamic religion, and to highlight the moral resources and potentialities inherent in the teachings of Islam for organising individual and collective relations as well as ties among nations and peoples all over the world and the importance of mass media in this regard;

Reaffirming the noble purpose of the establishment of the Organization of the Islamic Conference namely to achieve mutual support and solidarity among the peoples of the Islamic world, as a religious duty and enhancement of security, stability and prosperity of Islamic countries and peoples;

Highlighting the spirit of openness and the virtue of dialogue and mild exhortation enjoined by our noble religion;

1. Affirm that it is their noble duty to rise up against all attempts at presenting a distorted image of Islam and Muslims and associating them with terrorism or extremism which are totally alien and inapplicable to Islamic religion and tradition, and express their determination to project the correct image of Islam, resorting in this regard to the spirit of "Ijtihad" in Islam based on general principles of Islamic Sharia.

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2. Condemn the evil intention of the quarters that seize every opportunity to discredit Islam or present it as contrary to progress and development or as a threat to the foundations of modern civilization.

3. Rejects the use of this distorted image of Islam to justify aggression and occupation against Muslim countries and peoples;

4. Denounce the double standard approach adopted by anti-Islamic quarters whenever a just cause of interest to the Islamic Ummah is at stake.

5. Affirm the readiness of the Islamic Ummah stemming from the teachings of Islam to engage in a constructive dialogue with the revealed religions in a spirit of tolerance and respect for international legality.

6. Decide to appoint a group of experts nominated by the respective Member States, specializing in Islamic culture and civilization, in the principles of Islamic law and in information techniques, whose task it will be to make recommendations and develop programmes for meeting the challenges facing the Islamic Ummah. This group should be open to participation by all member-states.

7. Request the Secretary General to prepare a report on the subject after contacting Member States in order to elicit their views about the terms of reference and the programme of work of the expert group, and to present the report to the Chairman of the Islamic Summit prior to its submission to the next session of the ICFM for a final decision.

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RESOLUTION NO.38/7-P(IS) ON THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC COURT OF JUSTICE

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling Resolution 12/5-P(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference regarding the establishment of the International Islamic Court of Justice;

Desiring to speed up the establishment of the International Islamic Court of Justice so that it may contribute to the peaceful settlement of disputes among Islamic States;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the progress made towards the establishment of the Court (ICFM/22-94/LEG/D.1);

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Member States that have ratified the statute of the Court and the amendment of Article (3) of the Charter by the addition of a fourth paragraph (d) concerning the International Islamic Court of Justice.

2. Urges the Member States that have not yet ratified the Statute of the Court and the amendment of the Charter to accelerate the completion of the ratification procedure and to deposit their instruments of ratification at the General Secretariat as soon as possible, so that the quorum necessary for the Court to become operational may be attained.

3. Calls for continued coordination and consultation between the State of Kuwait, the host country, and the General Secretariat to look for the best ways and means for accelerating the establishment of the Court and the functioning thereof.

4. Invites the Secretary General to continue his intensive contacts and consultations with the Member States to expedite the attainment of the necessary quorum of ratifications to establish the Court and the commencement of its work.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.39/7-P(IS)
ON
THE FOLLOW UP OF THE
CAIRO DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

The Seventh Islamic Simmit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the motives and the noble objectives which dictate the need and importance of underlining human rights which are guaranteed by the glorious religion of Islam;

Bearing in mind the objectives of the Charter of the OIC and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to promote and encourage respect for human rights without distinction as to the race, sex or religion;

Mindful of the integrity of Islamic values on human rights and the great importance which Islam attaches to human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction;

Recalling Resolution No. 49/19-P of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers adopting and issuing the document entitled "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam" which includes general guidance to the Member States in the field of human rights;

Recalling also Resolution No. 37/20-P and Resolution No. 40/21-P of the Twentieth and Twenty-First Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers underlining the importance of the following up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam;

Recognizing the utmost importance of the issue of human rights in international relations and in particular in relations among the OIC Member States, resulting from the current developments and interactions in the international arena;

Aware of the direct implications of this matter on the speedy achievement of development, progress and stability in various economic, social and political fields;

Having taken note of the Report of the First Meeting of the Government Expert Group on the Follow-Up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam which is attached to the relevant Report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/22-94/LEG/D.2);

1. Welcomes the unanimous decision of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to issue the Cairo Declaration on human rights in Islam which will serve as a general guidance for Member States in the field of human rights.

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2. Recognizes the importance of following up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and to retain it as an item on the Agenda of the Regular Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and its continued consideration for the effectiveness of joint and concerted action by Member States and the General Secretariat in order to facilitate the promotion of all Islamic values in the field of human rights.

3. Expresses its appreciation for the contributions made by the Member States in the World Conference of Human Rights, organized by the United Nations in Vienna in the summer of 1993, and the coordination of their positions during the Conference on the basis of the principles and guidelines contained in the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam.

4. Takes note of the Report of the inter-Governmental Expert Group on the Follow-up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and requests the Secretary General to convene another meeting of the Government Expert Group during the year 1994-95 in order to finalize its task in accordance with the contents of the Group's Report which is contained in Document No. (emhr/2-94/REP.1 FINAL).

5. Requests the Secretary General to report to the Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the progress in the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO.40/7-P(IS)
ON
COORDINATION AMONG MEMBER STATES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Bearing in mind the objectives of the Charter of OIC and the "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam" to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with Islamic values and teachings as well as the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights;

Mindful of the Islamic values on human rights, the supreme place of mankind in Islam as vicegerent of Allah on earth and accordingly the great importance that is being attached by the Islamic thought to promote and encourage respect for human rights;

Aware that the increasing importance of human rights throughout the world calls for further intensification of the efforts of the Islamic Ummah and Islamic organizations in order to take appropriate initiatives at the national, regional and international levels for the promotion and protection of human rights;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General on the coordination among Member States in the field of Human Rights in accordance with Resolution 41/21-P (ICFM/22-94/LEG/D.2 A);

Emphasizing the significance of the World Conference on Human rights, the coordination of the positions of the Organization's Member States thereto, and the positive contribution made by the Member States and the General Secretariat towards the proceedings of the Conference;

Emphasizing also the importance of the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing and the World Social Development Summit in Copenhagen, the coordination of the positions of the Organization's Member States thereto, and the positive contribution which should be made by the Member States and the General Secretariat towards the proceedings of the Confernce and the Summit;

Noting the attempts to exploit the issue of human rights to undermine the principles of the Islamic Shariah and to interfere in the affairs of Islamic States;

Reaffirming the paragraphs relating to human rights contained in the Final Communique of the meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Member States in the OIC, held in New York on October 3, 1994.

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1. Expresses its appreciation and thanks to the Member States and the General Secretariat for their positive role and contributions in the World Conference on Human Rights based on the guidelines outlined in "the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam".

2. Reitrates the need for further and more regular consultation and coordination among Member States in the field of human rights, particularly in the United Nations General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant bodies.

3. Underlines the necessity of cooperation and coordination among Member States in international conferences, including the Social Development Summit and the World Conference on Women, where proper emphasis on development should be stressed.

4. Calls for the continuation of the necessary measure of vigilance and caution in the face of the wrong interpretations and insult of the Islamic Shariah in the reports of some rapporteurs of the international bodies and organisations.

5. Requests the Secretary General to facilitate cooperation and coordination among Member States in these bodies and fora, and report to the Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the measures and mechanisms to enhance coordinated and regular cooperation among Member States in this area.

RESOLUTION NO.41/7-P(IS) ON THE STATUS OF SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE OIC.

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Status of signature, ratification, and accession to the Agreements concluded under the auspices of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (Document No. ICFM/22-94/LEG/D.3);

Deploring that the quorum required for the coming into effect many of these Agreements is not yet fulfilled in accordance with the provisions of their Statutes;

Realizing the importance of expediting the signing and/ or ratification, by Member States, of these agreements for strengthening the role of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and facilitate its functioning and diversify and widen the fields of cooperation among Member States;

1. Urges, anew, the Member States to sign and/or ratify, as soon as possible, the various agreements concluded in the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

2. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.42/7-P(IS)
ON
CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE U.N. TO DEFINE THE MEANING OF TERRORISM AND DISTINGUISH IT FROM PEOPLES' STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION.

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Committed to the moral and human principles that the O.I.C. Member States believe in, and inspired by their sublime and tolerant religion; their heritage and tradition which call for the renunciation of all forms of injustice, aggression and acts of intolerance;

Proceeding from the conviction that there is an international consensus on combating terrorism in all its forms; eliminating the evils and causes of terrorism directed against the life and property of innocent people, the violation of the sovereignty of States, and the jeopardizing of the rights of peoples;

Convinced of the need for drawing clear-cut and agreed upon international criteria, enabling to differentiate clearly between terrorism and people's struggle for national liberation;

Emphasizing the need for Islamic cooperation to take practical measures whereby terrorism is effectively fought and checked;

Confirming the inalienable and legitimate right to self-determination and independence for all peoples living under colonial and racist regimes and foreign occupation, and particularly the struggle of national liberation movements;

Condemning all terrorist acts, including acts perpetrated by States, either directly or indirectly, which spread violence and terror and aim at destabilizing countries and societies;

Denouncing the frantic attempts at obliterating the distinction between terrorism and the legitimate struggle of peoples which conforms with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Charters of the O.I.C. and the U.N.;

Having observed the classifications adopted by some quarters due to tenditious political considerations in accordance with which some of the Islamic States are placed under what they name the list of States that harbour terrorism;

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Recalling U.N. General Assembly Resolution 1514 (1960) on granting the right to self-determination and independence to colonised countries and peoples, and U.N. General Assembly Resolution 42/104, adopted on 7 December 1987;

Recalling also Resolution 35/5-P (IS) and Resolution 19/5-P(IS) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit, and Resolution 43/21-P adopted by the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having considered the Secretary General's report on the convening of an International Conference under the auspices of the UN to define terrorism and distinguish it from people's struggle for national liberation (Document No. ICFM/22-94/LEG/D.4;

1. Reiterates its support for convening an International Conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism and to distinguish it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

2. Commends the efforts made during the Forty-Eighth Session of the U.N. General Assembly regarding the convening of an International Conference.

3. Invites Member States in their replies to the Questionnaire circulated by the U.N. Secretary General, in keeping with General Assembly Resolution 44/29, to stress the need for convening an International Conference for defining the meaning of terrorism, and for distinguishing terrorism from the struggle of peoples for national liberation and also calls upon them to exert all the necessary efforts during the next Session of the U.N. General Assembly in support of holding the International Conference as early as possible.

4. Requests the Secretary General to report to the Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the implementation of this Resolution.

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RESOLUTION NO.43/7-P(IS) ON THE PREPARATION OF A CODE OF CONDUCT FOR COMBATING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the Resolution No. 44/21-P adopted at the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi as well as the Final Communique issued by the Conference on the preparation of a Code of Conduct for Combating international terrorism;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General No. ICFM/22-94/LEG/D.4(A) and the report (No. OIC/WG-TER/1-93/REP.1 FINAL) of the meetings of the open-ended inter-governmental working group on combating international terrorism;

1. *Decides* to approve the Code of Conduct for the Member States of the OIC on Combating international terrorism which is annexed to this Resolution.

2. *Requests* the Secretary General to communicate this Code of Conduct to the international and regional Organiztions concerned and to dessiminate it, to the largest extent possible, to information media in the official languages of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

3. *Requests* the Secretary General to include an item on the Agenda of the Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers relating to the "Follow-up" of the Code of Conduct for Combatting International Terrorism".

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CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE MEMBER STATES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ON COMBATING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference:

In accordance with the precepts of our tolerant Islamic religion, which rejects terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and call for strengthening brotherhood and solidarity among the Muslims as well as avoiding divisiveness and discord.

In keeping with the provisions of the OIC Charter and its objectives of bringing about an appropriate climate for strengthening cooperation and understanding among Member States, respecting their sovereignty, territorial integrity, national stability and security and non-interference in their internal affairs;

Recalling the Makkah Al-Mukarramah Declaration issued by the Third Islamic Summit and the Resolution No.16/6-P (IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference in Dakar;

In the face of continuing terrorist acts in all their forms and manifestations, including those where States are involved directly or indirectly, and which spread violence and terror and constitute a serious threat to international peace, stability and security;

Taking into consideration and respecting the relevant international legal instruments;

Proceeding from the conviction that there is an international consensus on combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, eliminating the evils and causes of terrorism directed against the life and property of innocent people and sovereignty and territorial integrity of States;

Emphasizing the importance of international and regional cooperation, especially among member states, in combating effectively all forms of terrorism;

Convinced also of the need for drawing clear-cut and agreed upon international criteria, enabling to differentiate clearly between terrorism and peoples struggle for national liberation against all forms of colonialism, occupation and racial discrimination.

Confirming the inalienable and legitimate right to self-determination and independence for all peoples living under colonial and racist regimes and foreign occupation, and particularly the struggle of national liberation movements;

HAVE AGREED ON THE FOLLOWING:

1- Declaring that terrorism cannot be justified under any circumstances and thus they unequivocally condemn all acts, methods and practices of terrorism regardless of their origins, causes and purposes, without prejudice to the legitimate rights of people under occupation to struggle for their independence and self-determination in conformity with the provisions of the OIC and UN Charters;

2. They express their strong commitment to combat terrorism and to take firm and effective bilateral and collective steps to prevent acts of terrorism in all its forms, and in order to achieve that end, they will strive in particular to:

a) Reaffirm their commitment to refrain from undertaking, attempting or participating in any way in financing, instigating or supporting directly or indirectly acts of terrorism.

b) Take all necessary measures to ensure that their territories are not used for planning, organizing, executing, initiating or participating in any terrorist activity including infiltration of terrorist elements into their countries as well as taking residence therein, individually or collectively, and also the harbouring, training, arming, financing, recruiting or providing any facilities to such elements likely to enable them to achieve their aims;

c) Enhance cooperation among Member States, in accordance with their internal laws and relevant International arrangements and conventions, in countering and combating terrorist acts, prosecuting their perpetrators or handing them over to their respective countries or the State where the act was committed, in accordance with their bilateral Agreements and arrangements, as well as cooperation in the fields of exchange of relevant information on terrorists and their activities.

3. They reaffirm their commitment to ensure the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and personnel, in accordance with relevant international conventions.

4. They affirm their determination and commitment to enhance their information and media activities so as to

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counter biased campaigns against Islam, by highlighting the true image of our noble religion and exposing the schemes of terrorist groups, duality of their message and the danger of their role to the stability and security of member states.

5. They underline the importance of introducing, in their educational curricula, the noble human values, principles and ethics of Islam which forbid the practice of terrorism.

6. They express their commitment to the principles and provisions of this Code of Conduct.

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RESOLUTION NO.44/7-P(IS)
ON THE
STRENGTHENING OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN COMBATING HIJACKING

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling Resolutions 28/12-P, 25/13-P, 22/14-P, 19/15-P, 3/16-P, 35/17-P, 31/18-P, 40/19-P, 29/20-P and 45/21-P on combating hijacking of aircraft adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into consideration that the hijacking of aircraft and the anguish caused to innocent passengers is a crime as grave as highway robbery which is prohibited by the Islamic Shariah in accordance with the text of the Holy Quran (Surat Al-Maida/33);

Noting that crimes of hijacking aircraft have continued in spite of all international agreements and conventions prohibiting them and calling for the imposition of more severe sanctions against hijacking;

Deeply concerned at the acts of violence against innocent passengers in addition to the dread, terror and suffering caused to them and to their relatives and the unjustified physical and mental torture inflicted on other passengers contrary to the provisions of Islamic Shariah;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the strengthening of Islamic solidarity in combating hijacking (ICFM/22-94/LEG/D.5);

Firmly deploring at the hijacking of aircrafts of OIC Member States for securing illegitimate objectives;

Aware that the escalating acts of violence associated with the hijacking of aircraft which have gone as far as murdering the innocent constitute a flagrant violation of the precepts of Islam, the religion of all Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which prohibits the slaying of any one which God has forbidden unless for a just cause;

Conscious of the need for the full observance of international conventions against hijacking;

1. Condemns all forms of international terrorism including the crime of hijacking aircraft and unlawful acts against the safety and security of civil aviation.

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2. Calls on Member States to refrain from yielding to the demands of hijackers which constitute a form of extortion contrary to the interests of the peoples and countries of the OIC and established rules.

3. Calls upon Member States to take all necessary measures to curb such crimes and to inflict the most severe punishments against offenders involved in them or to hand them over to the other States concerned.

4. Calls upon Member States which have not acceded to the Tokyo Convention (1963), the Hague Convention (1970) and the Montreal Convention (1971) on penalties for hijacking and guarantees for the security and safety of civil aviation, to expedite their ratification of and accession to these Conventions and urges the States which have already acceded to these Conventions to strictly and firmly implement their provisions.

5. Calls upon all Member States on whose territories hijacked planes land to exert the utmost efforts to foil the designs of the hijackers in accordance with international rules in this regard and, in cooperation with the country owning the aircraft, to prevent the aircraft from taking off, in accordance with the relevant international agreements.

6. Requests the Member States facing such situations to provide necessary assistance to the passengers, the crew members, the aircraft and the countries owning them, in accordance with the provisions of international agreements.

7. Requests the Secretary General to take the necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.45/7-P(IS)
ON THE
ACTIVITIES OF THE MINISTERIAL FOLLOW UP COMMITTEE OF THE SECOND ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF INFORMATION MINISTERS

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H, (13-15 December, 1994),

Having taken cognizance through the Report of the Secretary General, of the recommendations made by the Ministerial Follow Up Committee set-up by the Second Islamic Conference of Information Ministers which was held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt on 19 and 20 January, 1994;

Recalling Resolutions Nos. 43/18-P, 51/19-P, 40/20-P, 46/21-P, and 47/21-P of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting with satisfaction the activities of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of the Second Islamic Conference of Information Ministers;

1- Expresses its profound gratidude to the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt for having hosted the second session of the Ministerial Follow up Committee of the Second Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.

2- Takes note of the report of the Secretary General on the recommendations of the Ministerial Follow up Committee of the Second Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.

3- Urges the Member States to support the Follow-up Committee so that it can perform its role satisfactorily.

4- Expresses thanks to the government of the Syrian Arab Republic for offering to host the third session of the Islamic Conference of Information in Damascus.

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RESOLUTION NO.46 /7-P(IS)
ON
THE INFORMATION PLAN

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the 1993/94 Programme of Action within the framework of the Information Plan;

Recalling resolutions 10/4-P (IS), 1/5-P (IS) and 1/6-P (IS) of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Islamic Summits, the recommendations of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC) at its 1st, 2nd and 3rd sessions, resolutions 44/11-P, 39/12-P, 30/14-P, 28/15-P, 33/16-P, 48/17-P, 44/18-P, 32/19-P and 41/20-P of the 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th ICFMs on the Information Plan of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling also resolution 48/21-P of the 21st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers adopting the 1992-93 Programme of Action and calling on the Secretary General to submit a report on its implementation to COMIAC to the 22nd ICFM;

Recalling further the recommendations of the Fourth Session of Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs held in Dakar from 31 October to 2 November 1991, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the said Committee, on the financing and implementing of the Information Plan;

Recalling further the commitments made by Member States to establish an appropriate communication network aimed at reducing the imbalance in the flow of information in the Islamic World on the one hand and a specific information system to assert their national and cultural identities and combat the hostile campaigns directed at Islam and Muslims, on the other hand;

1. Reaffirms the need for Member States' strong support to, and effective participation in, the implementation of the Information Plan to ensure its success.

2. Appeals to Member States:

a) To assume, individually or through cooperation among themselves, the execution of a number of operations of the Information Plan;

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b) To settle their arrears of contributions to the budget of the General Secretariat so that the latter can make up for the delay in implementation of the Plan arising out of such arrears;

3. Approves the 1994-95 Action Programme submitted by the General Secretariat and drawn from the Information Plan, this programme having to be implemented in accordance with the recommendations of the 4th Session of COMIAC and the following financial conditions:

- US$ 500,000 from mandatory contributions by Member States, and
- US$ 500,000 from voluntary contributions and donations.

4. Appeals to Member States to pay their mandatory contributions and also make voluntary contributions necessary for the implementation of this Action Programme.

5. Reaffirms the need for Member States to strengthen cooperation among their information organs, institutions and organizations, this being the only way to unite their efforts and pool their human, material and financial resources so as to provide the Islamic Ummah with an information system that is credible, up-to-date, and capable of defending its religion, its interests and its stands effectively.

6. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to COMIAC and to the Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.47/7-P(IS) ON THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY (IINA)

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Having considered the introductory report of the OIC Secretary General on the OIC specialized institutions in the field of information, and the report submitted by the Islamic International News Agency (IINA) on its activities and projects;

Noting with satisfaction the achievements of the Agency in the field of information and journalism;

Expressing deep concern over the failure of some countries to settle their contributions to the Agency's budget;

Having noted the efforts being made by the Agency to expand and diversify its activities in the field of publication of books and bulletins on current events in the Islamic world, as well as reports and surveys on Islamic States, despite the financial, technical and journalistic difficulties it is experiencing;

Noting the role of the Agency in forcing its way to meet competition with other agencies by expanding its activities in the field of publications and bulletins which constitute reference documents for researchers in the Islamic world;

1. Expresses its thanks and appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the constant support extended to the Agency, and to the Member States which have contributed human, moral and material assistance to the Agency, thereby enabling it to pursue its progress in the field of information;

2. Calls on Member States to pay their subscriptions and settle their contributions to the Agency budget so that the Agency can fulfil its responsibilities.

3. Urges Member States to extend support to the Agency by providing it with additional editorial and technical staff so that it may achieve its objectives in the service of Islamic information.

4. Requests information institutions in Member States to provide the Agency with upto date information reports and printed material on developments in their countries.

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RESOLUTION NO.48/7-P(IS)
ON
THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION (ISBO)

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Having considered the introductory report of the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the OIC institutions specializing in the field of information and the report of the Secretary General of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization on its activities, projects and action plans;

Noting with satisfaction the achievements of the Organization in the service of the Islamic Da'wah, the dissemination of Arabic and the defense of Islamic causes;

Expressing concern over the increasing arrears of a very large number of Member States in the Organisation's budget;

1. Expresses deep gratitude and appreciation to King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, Custodian of the two Holy Mosques, for his generous donation of $ 800,000 to ISBO to cover the Organization's share in the production of a television programme for teaching Arabic to non-Arabic speakers.

2. Expresses thanks and appreciation to the Radio and Television Union of the Arab Republic of Egypt for executing the television programme to teach Arabic to non-Arabic speakers and bearing half the cost of its production.

3. Expresses thanks and appreciation to the Member States which have settled their contributions to the Organization's budget.

4. Calls on the Member States concerned to regularly settle their full contributions to the Organization's annual budget and arrange for the early settlement of their arrears so that the Organisation can implement the programmes and projects it has adopted and achieve the objectives of the Islamic Ummah in the service of Dawah and Islamic information.

RESOLUTION NO.49/7-P(IS) ON THE SITUATION OF INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY (IINA) AND ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION (ISBO)

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415h (13-15 December, 1994),

Taking into consideration that the Fifth Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC) will examine the implementation of Resolution No. 6/18-AF adopted by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which stipulates "to merge both the International Islamic News Agency (IINA) and the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO) to be the Islamic Communication Centre (ICC)", as referred to in the preamble of Resolution No.1/6-ORG(IS) adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and that the Committee will also examine para (3) of Resolution IIMC-2/6 adopted by the Second Islamic Conference of Information Ministers which calls on the General Secretariat "to submit again the question of possibility of maintaining both IINA and ISBO as independent institutions specialized in Islamic Information, in the Report of the General Secretariat which will be submitted to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, as a request to be submitted again by the OIC General Secretariat to the next Islamic Summit Conference".

Requests the Secretary General to submit to the Fifth Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC) a report on the implementation of the relevant resolutions on the situation of IINA and ISBO.

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Annex V

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

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- Resolution No. 25/7-(IS) On Environment, Sustainable Development and Ways and Means to deal with the Issues of Environment and Health. 239
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- Resolution No. 27/7-E(IS) On the renaming of the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR) into "Islamic Institute of Technology." 242
- Resolution No. 28/7-E(IS) On the Necessity of a Qualitative Step Forward between Member States in the light of the Current Mutations Affecting the World Economy. 243

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RESOLUTION NO.1/7-E (IS)
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACING THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December 1994),

Recalling Resolution No.1/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having examined the economic problems facing the Islamic Countries;

Having also considered with great interest the outcome of the GATT negotiations with regard to certain sectors of the world trade;

Deeply concerned over the lack of progress towards the establishment of the New World Economic Order and the fact that certain developed countries have continued applying policies which are prejudicial to the international economic environment and to the growth rate of the developing countries which have remained, in general, well below the required minimum level required for their development;

Expressing deep appreciation for the efforts made by the developing countries towards adjustments in the face of acute external difficulties;

Noting the steps taken by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to consolidate economic and commercial cooperation in the spirit of Islamic solidarity which constitute an important element of cooperation among developing countries, in conformity with the principles of collective self-reliance;

Recalling Resolution 2/21-E of the TwentY-first ICFM on the possibility of establishing an Islamic Common Market or any other appropriate structure of economic integration among Member States so as to achieve economic and commercial complementarity among OIC Member States;

Recalling further Resolution 3/6-E (IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit on the state of economic cooperation and economic integration policy in the Islamic world within the context of the world economic situation;

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Emphasizing the need for keeping under constant and close review the current world economic situation and all international economic negotiations;

Considering the recommendation of the Eighteenth Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General and the studies prepared by the Ankara and Casablanca Centres on this subject;

1. Underlines that the current state of the World economy amply demonstrates the urgent need for dialogue between developed and developing countries and also for keeping under constant and close review the current world economic situation and all international economic negotiations.

2. Stresses the need for free access to the markets of developed countries by the developing countries.

3. Stresses also the importance of increasing Official Development Assistance (ODA) granted by the developed countries in favour of developing countries in general and LDC's in particular.

4. Expresses the hope that strengthening economic relations between East and West would not affect the order of priorities in respect of economic cooperation and trade exchange between those countries and Islamic countries, nor have a negative impact on the flow of financial resources extended by the advanced countries, whether Eastern or Western, for financing development efforts in Muslim and Third World countries.

5. Appeals to developed countries to create a more practical, more equitable and more transparent environment enabling developing countries to implement their structural adjustment programmes to enable them to achieve sustained development.

6. Notes with satisfaction that despite the acute cut in oil reveneus over the recent years, the Islamic donor countries have continued to extend to the least developed countries a substantial assistance which has exceeded by 0.15% the level recommended by the new substantial program of action.

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7. Urges Member States to pursue their efforts aimed at strengthening economic cooperation among them so as to maximize the complementarities in their economies and avoid further marginalization.

8. Underlines the need for the Member States and developing countries in general, to better coordinate their action at forthcoming trade negotiations concerning in particular services and intellectual property so as to better safeguard their interests.

9. Reiterates the need for economic integration among the OIC member countries with the ultimate objective of establishing an Islamic Common Market or any similar entity and in this context requests Member States to encourage and advance the initiatives taken by some of them at setting up joint economic groups at sub-regional level.

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RESOLUTION NO.2/7-E (IS) ON THE EFFECTS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET ON THE ISLAMIC STATES

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11-13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling Resolution No. 2/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Given the need for the Member States to exert the necessary efforts for the promotion of comprehensive economic and trade cooperation for the benefit of the Islamic States, and to stimulate trade exchange and investments among them;

Further recalling the Single European Act adopted by the States of the European Community, as a step towards the establishment of the Unified European Market;

Taking cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General and the joint preliminary study submitted by the Centre of Ankara and the Centre of Casablanca on this question;

Having considered the new economic changes that are likely to occur after the establishment of the Unified European Market and their subsequent effects on the economic relations between the European Community and the Islamic States;

Convinced that it is incumbent upon the Islamic States to prepare themselves for these new developments, identifying their dimensions and effects to assert their political and economic will with a view to finding common solutions to the economic problems that might arise from such developments;

Considering the recommendations of the Eighteenth Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. **Appeals** to the European Community to honour its commitments to its trade partners.

2. **Requests** Member States to make the necessary efforts to encourage the promotion of an overall economic and commercial cooperation for the benefit of Member States and urges them to stimulate trade exchanges among themselves while eliminating any obstacles likely to hinder this action.

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3. Requests that the preferential arrangements between EC and Muslim countries be developed further and that such arrangements between EC and some regional blocs be encouraged, so as to provide better access to these markets.

4. Recognizes the need to act in order to preserve and support the rights of the Arab and Islamic Community in Europe through the adoption of adequate regulations ensuring the rights and providing equal treatment for Muslim communities in Europe.

5. Requests the Ankara Centre, the Casablanca Centre and the Islamic Development Bank to keep this issue under continuous review and report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.3/7-E (IS)
ON
THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED AND LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11-13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December 1994),

Recalling Resolution No.3/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Economic Problems of the Least Developed Member States;

Also recalling Resolution 5/6-E (IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit on this issue;

Having examined the reports of the Secretary General and the Ankara Centre on this question;

Considering the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Expressing its deep concern over the grave economic problems facing the least developed Member States and noting with regret the slow progress in the implementation of the New Plan of Action adopted by the UN Second Conference on the Least Developed countries, held in 1990, as well as in the increase in the Official Development Aid (ODA);

Expressing also its concern over the sharp fall in the prices of raw materials produced and exported by the least developed countries;

Having further noted with satisfaction that despite the sharp fall in oil revenues over recent years, the Islamic donor countries have continued to avail the least developed countries of a substantial aid amounting to over 0.15% of their gross national product;

Emphasizing the need to increase the Official Development Aid extended by the developed countries to the developing ones in general and to the least developed ones in particular;

Recognizing the efforts of the Islamic Development Bank in providing assistance to Least Developed Member States and the establishment of a Special Account for the Least Developed Member States as approved by the IDB Board of Governors at its 17th Annual Meeting in Tehran, November 1992.

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1. Appeals to the international community, to fully and efficiently implement the 1990 Plan of Action cncerning this question as well as the provisions of other UN resolutions, in particular those contained in UNCTAD VIII.

2. Urges developed countries to increase their contributions within the framework of the international Development Strategy and to follow the example of States who converted the debts contracted by the least developed countries into donations in order to facilitate the implementation of the adjustment measures these countries took.

3. Notes with satisfaction the efforts of some Member countries to extend assistance in the technical, financial, food and other sectors to the least developed Member countries and expresses the hope that such assistance will continue.

4. Appreciates the continuous efforts of the General Secretariat and subsidiary organs as well as those of the IDB in this direction.

5. Recommends to continue giving special attention to the problem of the least developed and land-locked Member countries.

6. Recognizes the necessity of responding positively to the needs of land-locked countries as well as transit countries so as to enable them to develop their transportation infrastructures.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the evolution of this question and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 4/7-E (IS)
ON
THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN LEAST DEVELOPED ISLAMIC AND LOW INCOME COUNTRIES

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December 1994),

Recalling Resolution No. 4/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Eradication of Poverty in Least Developed and Low Income Countries;

Reaffirming the Declaration on international economic cooperation, in particular the revitalization of economic growth and development in developing countries as contained in resolution No. 18/3 dated 3 May 1990; the international development strategy of the Fourth UN Development Decade; the Paris Declaration and the activity programme of LDCs for the nineties adopted by the second UN Conference on LDCs; the new UN Plan for development in Africa for the nineties and the Corthagena commitment adopted in February 1992 at the 8th session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development;

Noting that the eradication of poverty in developing countries, in particular in the LDCs, has become one of the development priorities for the '90,s;

Acknowledging that poverty is a complex and multi-dimensional problem with both national and international implications and the eradication of which is an important factor conducive to sustained development;

Noting with concern the negative impact entailed by the debt burden with its effects on the social destitute found in many developing countries and LDCs and including OIC Member Countries;

Stressing the fact that effective national policies sustained by an international economic environment could encourage and promote sustained development in developing countries and in LDCs, thus strengthening their capacities for implementing socio-economic programmes for the eradication of poverty;

Further noting that national and international effects have to be intensified to eradicate poverty;

Proceeding from the rules and precepts of Islam and the objectives set in the OIC Charter and animated by the spirit of Islamic solidarity:

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1. Declares the full eradication of poverty in all Member States before the end of the next decade constitutes a common objective of OIC Member States.

2. Urges the international community and Member States to take specific and effective measures to increase financial resource flow towards the least developed OIC Member States and those countries with low income with a view to enabling them to attain this objective.

3. Reaffirms that a favourable international economic environment taking into account the requirements of poor countries within the framework of the concessions to be granted to them in terms of financial assistance and investment resources; in terms, also, of their access to international markets, raw materials price stability and appropriate structural programmes is crucial to the success of the struggle being waged by LDCs and low income countries to help them eradicate poverty.

4. Urges developed countries to increase their aid programmes in order to attain 0.7% of the GDP in official aid to development as fixed by the UN.

5. Urges also the LDCs and low income countries to play a more active role in international fora dealing with the eradication of poverty.

6. Appeals to Member States to carry out their technical cooperation programmes with a view to improving the sanitary, educational, human and housing conditions as well as other priority needs of their respective populations.

7. Encourages OIC Member States, organs and institutions to support the programmes of OIC least developed countries and the low income ones, with a view to strengthening their local technical capabilities and creating production and job possibilities.

8. Stresses the importance of national policies and effective budgetary policies in the mobilisation of national resources making it possible to combat poverty.

9. Reaffirms the need to give special attention to the elimination of poverty in the least developed and poorer countries.

10. Requests the Secretary General to submit a progress report to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers within the framework of the eradication of poverty, notably in the least developed countries.

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RESOLUTION NO.5/7-E (IS)
ON
THE EXTERNAL DEBT OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December 1994),

Recalling Resolution No. 5/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the External Debt of OIC Member Countries.

Expressing grave concern over the foreign debt of Member States which has been growing constantly and alarmingly during the past few years, together with the continuing high rates of interest, the instability of exchange rates and the increase in the mean ratio of debt-servicing;

Noting with satisfaction that the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has written off the official debt of least developed, land-locked and/or Sahelian Member States;

Noting with appreciation the initiative of His Highness the Emir of the State of Kuwait who, as Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit, stated before the UN General Assembly on 27 September 1990 that, with a view to reducing the debt burden of developing countries, and in compliance with the relevant resolutions adopted later by the Sixth Islamic Summit, the State of Kuwait had decided to write off the interest on loans extended to developing countries;

Noting with satisfaction also the efforts currently made by the Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit and the OIC Secretary General to implement the pertinent resolution of the Dakar Summit on the debt of OIC Member States;

1- Recommends to international creditors to take appropriate measures to cut down the debt of OIC Member States, in particular through staggered settlement of debts, deferred amortization, reduced or favourable interest rates.

2- Expresses its gratitude to Member States which have already extended assistance in this respect and appeals to Member States that can afford to do so, to continue the transfer of capital through grants and concessionary loans to Member States, especially to the least developed, the land-locked and/or Sahelian countries;

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3- Further expresses support for decisions taken by the Tenth Non-Aligned Summit urging developed countries and international financial institutions to ensure a substantial increase in the net transfer of concessional resources and non-debt resources to all developing countries in order to revitalize development processes and to relieve them of the overhang of the rising debt burden.

4- Renews the call made to the international community, especially the developed Countries, to offer substantial reduction of African debts and lowering of the burden of servicing charges while ensuring that this process is combined with the flow of fresh and considerable finances at soft-terms, to African countries.

5- Appeals to those all Member States that have not yet done so and to industrialised countries and international organisations to implement the resolution of the Sixth Islamic Summit on the external debt of OIC Member States.

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RESOLUTION NO.6/7-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, THE SYRIAN CITIZENS IN THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN AND OTHER ARAB CITIZENS IN THE OTHER ISRAELI OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES.

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December 1994),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summits concerning support to the Palestinian people;

Recalling also the resolutions of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian Arab People in the occupied territories of Palestine;

Recalling furthermore the resolution of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers concerning the extension of support to the Palestinian State;

Noting with profound interest the role which the national Palestinian authority is playing in the autonomous Palestinian regions in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank for the improvement of the Palestinian people's living conditions and the redressal of their national economy;

Also noting the continuing occupation of Southern Lebanon and Beka which are daily exposed to economic and material losses;

1. *Hails* the efforts made by the Palestinian national authority in the autonomous Palestinian regions for the reconstruction of what had been destroyed under the occupation as well the efforts exerted to establish and consolidate the Palestinian national economy.

2. *Notes* with satisfaction the assistance extended by the Islamic States and donor countries to the Palestinian people to establish their national economy in the autonomous regions of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

3. *Invites* all those concerned to expedite the extension of the envisaged necessary assistance to help the Palestinian national authority and its people to establish their national economy and to act for the consolidation of their national institutions.

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4. Reaffirms the OIC's earlier resolutions in favour of the extension of all forms of economic, technical, material and moral assistance to the Palestinian people and to its national authority, whilst giving at the same time a preferential treatment to Palestinian export products by exempting them from taxes and tariffs.

5. Invites attention to the continuing occupation by Israel of Syrian Golan and South Lebanon as well as to the arbitrary Israeli practices which have resulted in the deterioration of the economic and social conditions of the Syrian and Lebanese people.

6. Appeals to the Member States and the International Community to continue to exert pressure on Israel for the total withdrawal from occupied Syrian Golan on the basis of International legality and UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as well as on the principle of land for peace.

7. Invites OIC business people and investors to undertake economic, industrial, agricultural and housing programmes in the autonomous territories with a view to building the national economy, and supporting the Palestinian national authority and its institutions in the implementation of its development programmes over the coming transitional period in all economic, social and health-related fields.

8. Appeals urgently to Member States and the international organizations to also extend every necessary assistance to the Lebanese population in South Lebanon and occupied Beka which are daily and permanently exposed to Israeli aggression causing material losses and also resulting in social hardship which paralyse almost permanently the economic activities of the region.

9. Invites the OIC Secretary General to follow up the efforts aimed at the implementation of the earlier resolutions relating to the extension of support to the State of Palestine, and to submit to the next COMCEC Session an activity report on the progress achieved in the implementation of these resolutions.

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RESOLUTION NO.7/7-E(IS)
ON
ASSISTANCE TO THE MEMBER STATES AFFLICTED BY DROUGHT AND NATURAL DISASTERS

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December 1994),

Recalling the Resolution No. 7/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on assistance to Member States afflicted by drought and natural disasters;

Noting with concern the grave situation caused by natural disasters, drought and desertification, and the ensuing damaging effects on economic and social conditions specially in the sectors of agriculture and food, economic and social infrastructures as well as public services and utilities;

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made by some Member States and the Islamic Development Bank which have extended and continue to extend technical and financial assistance as well as food aid to Member States stricken by drought and natural disasters;

Fully aware that afflicted Member States, belonging as they do to the category of the Least-Developed, cannot by themselves, bear the growing burden of anti-drought and anti-desertification campaign and the implementation of major related projects;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Expresses its gratitude to Member States, which have provided and are still providing Assistance and Food Aid to the Member States affected by drought and natural disasters.

2. Calls upon the IDB to increase its financial and technical assistance to Member States affected by drought and natural disasters;

3. Urges international donors to continue to generously assist, on a voluntary basis, in implementing international programmes such as International Fund for Agricultural Development Special Programme dealing with drought and desertification control projects in OIC Member States, among others.

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4. Urges also the international community to extend assistance to Member States struck by drought and natural disasters.

5. Appeals to Member States to extend assistance to OIC countries of IGADD to enable them to overcome the difficult situation which is threatening them.

6. Calls upon Member States to actively participate in the implementation of the international plan of action annexed to the Resolution of the UN General Assembly on the International Decade for the Prevention of Natural Disasters.

7. Requests the General Secretariat, the IDB and the International Islamic Relief Agency to convene a meeting in coordination with UN Specialised Agencies (particularly the Office of the International Decade for the Prevention of Natural Disasters ("INDR") and the UN Department for Humanitarian Affairs in the framework of the International Decade for Disaster Prevention with a view to organizing a meeting of experts entrusted with examining and recommending appropriate measures aimed at preventing and alleviating the effects of natural disasters in Bangladesh and other Member States affected and threatened by natural disasters.

RESOLUTION No.8/7-E (IS) ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION (COMCEC)

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, 11-13 Rajab 1415H (13 to 15 December 1994,

RECALLING Resolutions of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Islamic Summit Conferences on the COMCEC and the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation Amomg OIC Member States;

RECALLING Resolution No.2/6 E(IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on the activities of the COMCEC mandating it to formulate new strategies for the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation Among OIC Member States and to take appropriate action for its implementation;

RECALLING the Resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers pertaining to the activities of the COMCEC;

ALSO RECALLING the Resolutions adopted at the previous ten Sessions of the COMCEC initiating effective action in economic cooperation among member countries, particularly in the area of trade;

NOTING WITH APPRECIATION that, after the Longer-Term Trade Financing Facility which started its operation in 1988, the Articles of Agreement of the Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit has come into force and that the Corporation will commence its operations by July 1995 under the aegis of the Islamic Development Bank;

ALSO NOTING WITH APPRECIATION the efforts of the General Secretariat, subsidiary organs, affiliated and specialized institutions of OIC, working in the field of economy and trade, to implement the Resolutions of the COMCEC;

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TAKING COGNIZANCE of the importance for the Member Countries of the new economic configurations emerging at the global level particularly from the creation of the Single European Market; creation and strengthening of regional economic groupings in the Americas, Asia and Pacific; progress in the Middle East Peace Process; conclusion of the Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations;

1. ENDORSES the Strategy and the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States of OIC adopted at the Tenth Session of the COMCEC.

2. NOTES WITH APPRECIATION that the Strategy of economic cooperation adopted by the COMCEC allows for cooperation among sub-groups of Member Countries and is based on the principles given emphasis to private sector, economic liberalization, integration with the world economy, sanctity of the economic, political, legal and constitutional structures of the Member Countries and their international obligations.

3. ALSO NOTES WITH APPRECIATION that the Plan of Action is a general and flexible policy document open for improvement during its implementation, in accordance with the provisions stipulated in its chapter on Follow-up and Implementation.

4. AGREES on the need to urgently implement the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States of OIC, in compliance with the principles and operational modalities of the Strategy and the procedures set forth in its chapter on Follow-up and Implementation.

5. APPEALS to the Member States to host, as soon as possible, the Inter-Sectoral Experts' Group meeting envisaged in the chapter on Follow-up and Implementation of the Plan of Action.

6. NOTES WITH APPRECIATION the decision of the COMCEC that starting with its eleventh Session it would also serve as a platform for Member Countries where the ministers of economy could exchange views on current world economic issues and, that the topic "Implications for External

Trade of Member Countries of the Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations and the Establishment of World Trade Organization" was designated as the theme for the eleventh Session of the COMCEC, to be held from 21st to 24th October 1995 in Turkey.

7. **APPEALS** to the Member States, who have not yet done so, to sign and/or ratify the statutes and agreements approved by OIC in the area of economic cooperation; to take the necessary measures to implement the resolutions of the COMCEC and to join economic cooperation schemes established to that effect.

8. **REQUESTS** the General Secretariat of OIC to follow up the implementation of the resolutions of the COMCEC and to continue to provide necessary assistance for the efficient organization and conduct of its activities.

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RESOLUTION NO.9/7-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF LEBANON

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December 1994),

Recalling Resolution No. 9/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on Economic Assistance to the Republic of Lebanon;

Commending the efforts made by the Lebanese Government to achieve stability and security, impose its authority and recover its institutions;

Taking into account the difficulties encountered by the citizens living in the areas occupied by Israel and in neighbouring areas;

Appreciating the efforts made by the Lebanese authorities to reconstruct their country and consolidate the steadfastness of citizens living in areas occupied by Israel and taking into account the requirements in this connection;

1. Affirms its previous resolutions aimed at extending financial, economic and humanitarian assistance to Lebanon in the light of its needs in the economic, technical and training fields;

2. Reaffirms and reiterates the appeal made by the 21st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to the international community calling for a generous contribution to the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon to ensure the effectiveness of this Fund.

3. Invites Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and all international and regional organizations to provide all forms of urgent financial assistance and in kind to Lebanon so that it may rebuild what Israel has destroyed and consolidate the steadfastness of the Lebanese in the regions occupied by Israel.

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RESOLUTION NO. 10/7-E(IS) ON ASSISTANCE TO THE BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December 1994),

Recalling OIC previous resolutions in favour of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Deeply concerned over the tragic human situation in the Bosnian cities and towns under Serbian siege;

Disillusioned by the indifference of the international community in ending the suffering of the civilian people of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Expresses its deep concern at the killings, torture, and expulsions of the population which is forcibly prevented from returning to their homes under Serbian occupation in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina thus changing the demographic structure of the country.

1. Appeals to Member States, Islamic institutions and philanthropists to make generous donations as well as financial aid to enable the early implementation of the IDB Programme aimed at providing humanitarian and material assistance for reconstruction purposes to the Government and people of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

2. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance provided by the OIC Member States and for the commendable efforts of those Islamic and other international humanitarian bodies in providing relief and assistance to the victims of the aggression in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

3. Calls upon the International Community to take immediate efficient measures to stop forthwith the genocide and crimes against humanity in Bosnia-Herzegovina and allow this country to rehabilitate its economy.

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RESOLUTION NO. 11/7-E(IS) ON ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December 1994),

Recalling Resolution No. 11/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on Economic Assistance in Support of the Republic of Somalia;

Deeply concerned at the critical situation in Somalia and expressing the desire for early restoration of peace and order in that sister Member country;

1. Appeals to OIC Member States, to provide material and other assistance on an emergency basis to Somalia to end the human suffering in this Muslim country.

2. Commends those Member States that have already provided aid and assistance to the people of Somalia.

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RESOLUTION NO.12/7-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA AND THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December 1994),

Recalling the pertinent resolution of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling also resolutions 57/19-P, 8/20-E and 8/21-E adopted respectively by the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Considering that the worsening of the armed conflict in Sierra Leone has taken a more serious and extensive turn than expected, thus systematically entailing material and human losses, the disruption of economic activities and the displacement of the most productive section of the local population.

1. Urgently appeals to the international community and the Member States to extend substantial financial and material assistance to the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Sierra Leone so as to enable them to cope with this critical situation resulting from the presence on their respective territories of hundreds of thousands of refugees due to the spread of the armed conflict to Sierra Leone and the increasing influx into Guinea of refugees, who are Muslims in their majority, coming from Liberia and Sierra Leone.

2. Urges Member States and the international community to provide Sierra Leone with emergency aid to help it attenuate the sufferings of more than one million displaced people and other Sierra Leonese refugees living in the neighbouring West African countries as well as the rehabilitation and reconstruction programme.

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RESOLUTION NO. 13/7-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December 1994),

Having taken note of the explanatory note on the economic aid to be extended to Albania as submitted by the Republic of Albania to the 21st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers through the Secretary General.

Considering the recommendations made in this respect by the 18th Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Recalling Resolution 13/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. Expresses its strong support to the people of Albania beset by major economic difficulties at the present phase of their transition towards a market economy;

2. Urges OIC Member States, Islamic Institutions and International Organizations to grant generous economic assistance to the Government of Albania so that it may successfully implement its development programme.

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RESOLUTION NO. 14/7-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December 1994),

Recalling the Resolution 14/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into account that Afghanistan is currently faced by serious constraints due to 16 years of war;

Noting that about 70% to 85% of its economic and social infrastructures has been destroyed;

Aware that over 1.5 million Afghans were killed, about 1.5 million disabled and more than 5 million displaced;

Urges the Member Countries to provide assistance to Afghanistan to solve its problems.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/7-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA.

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December 1994),

Recalling the Resolution No. 15/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Aware that the Government of the Republic of Uganda is currently experiencing serious strain on its meagre, resources as a result of the influx of refugees from neighbouring countries who flock into the country;

Recognizing that Uganda is offering asylum to large numbers of refugees whose number will increase if the state of unrest continues to escalate;

1. *Invites* Member States and international organizations to grant urgent financial and economic assistance to Uganda so that it may cope with the refugee problem and other related consequences.

2. *Requests* that this item remain on the COMCEC agenda until the problem is solved.

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RESOLUTION NO. 16/7-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December 1994),

Recalling OIC Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers regarding the situation in Azerbaijan resulting from the aggression by neighbouring Armenia;

Confirming full solidarity of the Member Countries of the OIC with the Government and people of Azerbaijan at this grave and very critical time of the country's history;

Referring to the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions regarding this conflict;

Deploring the Armenian hostilities in the Negorno-Karabakh district of Azerbaijan followed by the occupation of about 20 percent of Azerbaijani territory which forced almost one million Azeri people to flee their homes in the face of the brutal attacks and gross violations of human rights by this aggression;

Recognizing the need to demonstrate in more concrete terms the solidarity of the OIC Member Countries with the Government and people of Azerbaijan;

Welcoming and appreciating the assistance extended by some Member Countries and OIC relevant bodies, United Nations institutions and interational orgnizations.

1. Urges the international community to make serious and tangible efforts and take immediate action to end the occupation of the Azeri territories by Armenian forces and ensure their unconditional withdrawal thus restoring the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan.

2. Appeals to the Member States and Islamic institutions to make available to the Government of Azerbaijan the much needed economic assistance with a view to alleviating the suffering of the Azeri people.

3. Requests the international organizations to maintain urgent humanitarian, financial assistance to Azerbaijan.

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RESOLUTION No.17/7-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF KYRGYZSTAN

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994);

Recalling Resolution 17/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Confernce of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing its understanding of the situation which has arisen in the Republic of Kyrgyzstan after attainment of the independence and sovereignty;

Taking into consideration the economic difficulties of transitional period to the free market economy;

Expressing its sympathy towards the consequences of the natural disasters which struck the territory of Kyrgyzstan, thus effecting the socio-economic level of the brotherly people;

1. Appeals to all Muslims and to Islamic financial institutions to be generous and to extend their contributions to the process of overcoming the economic difficulties experienced by Kyrgyzstan either on bilateral basis or through multilateral and regional organisations so as to enable Kyrghyzstan to fulfill its economic programme;

2. Requests the Islamic Development Bank to increase its financial and technical assistance to Kyrgyzstan.

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RESOLUTION NO. 18/7-E(IS)
ON
PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENTS AND STATUTES

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December 1994),

Reviewing the developments in respect of signature and/or ratification of the (i) Agreement on the promotion and Protection and Guarantee of Investments among Member States, (ii) General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States, (iii) Framework Agreement on the Establishment of the Trade Preferential System among OIC Member States, (iv) Islamic Civil Aviation Council, (v) Islamic States Telecommunications Union, (vi) Agreement on Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Recalling resolution 18/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having taken cognizance of the report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Expresses satisfaction at the Secretary General's efforts to speed up the implementation of the Agreements and Statutes aimed at strengthening economic cooperation among Member States.

2. Expresses satisfaction over the initiatives which consist in profiting by the annual meetings of the COMCEC to effect the signing of the agreements/statutes that fall within the framework of Inter-Islamic cooperation, and recommends that this practice be pursued.

3. Urges the Member states which have not yet signed and/or ratified the above mentioned Agreements/Statutes to do so, at an early date.

4. Notes with satisfaction that 14 Member countries have already signed the Framework Agreement and that six have ratified it and urges those who have not yet done so, to do it as rapidly as possible so as to enable the required negotiations to start.

5. Notes with satisfaction also that the Statute on establishing the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit has come into effect as of 1 August 1994.

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6. Expresses its thanks and appreciation to the IDB for its efforts to finalise the project.

7. Calls on Member States who have not yet done so, to sign and ratify the Statute of the Scheme and pay their respective subscriptions to its capital to make it possible to draw expected benefits at the widest scale possible within the OIC system.

8. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this matter with the Member States concerned and submit a detailed report on the subject to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.19/7-E(IS)
ON
THE REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE OIC

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December 1994),

Recalling Resolution No. 13/21-E of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Subsidiary Organs of the OIC, namely the Statistical Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, Ankara; the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka; Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade, Casablanca; and the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah, respectively;

Appreciating the increasing number of joint activities among the OIC organs and agencies;

Taking note of the relevant recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Recalling resolution 19/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Also taking note with satisfaction of the activity reports submitted by the representatives of the above mentioned organs;

Expressing its appreciation for the role played by the subsidiary organs in the implementation of the Plan of Action to strengthen economic cooperation among Member States;

Also expressing its appreciation for the role played by the subsidiary organs in the elaboration of the new strategies of the COMCEC Plan of Action to strengthen economic cooperation among Member States;

1. Expresses its concern over the persistent financial difficulties faced by the subsidiary organs on account of the non-payment of mandatory contributions by some Member States and the Member States' arrears which forms an impediment to the fulfillment of these institutions' work programmes.

2. Urges these Member States to honour their regular mandatory contributions to the budgets of these bodies and to settle their arrears at the earliest in view of the current financial difficulties being faced by these organs which make them unable to fulfil their responsibilities and even threaten their very existence.

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3. Urges the Member States to benefit from the special services to be rendered by the subsidiary organs, above and beyond the tasks assigned to them in their work programmes, on a contractual basis.

4. Commends the role which the Ankara, Casablanca and Dhaka Centres and IFSTAD are playing each in their respective fields.

5. Further urges the Member States to actively participate in the work of these organs.

RESOLUTION NO.20/7-E(IS)
ON
THE REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED INSTITUTION OF THE OIC.

(Islamic Development Bank)

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December 1994),

Recalling Resolution No. 20/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the OIC Specialised Institutions;

Also recalling resolution No. 6/6-E (IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on support to the Islamic Development Bank;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Eighteenth Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having examined the report of the Secretary General on this subject; and having taken note with appreciation of the activity report of the Islamic Development Bank;

1. Congratulates the Islamic Development Bank on having set up the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit.

2. Invites the Member States to participate in various schemes recently launched by the Islamic Development Bank and to benefit from the Longer Term Trade Financing Scheme, Islamic Banks' Portfolio, IDB Unit Investment Fund, the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit along with IDB's other existing schemes, programmes and operations.

3. Also invites the Member States which have not yet done so to subscribe to the second capital increase of the IDB and to settle their outstanding contributions and other financial commitments.

4. Calls upon the Member States to lend their support to the Bank so as to enable it to fulfill its obligations and commitments towards fostering economic development and social progress of the Muslim world.

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RESOLUTION NO.21/7-E(IS) ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS OF THE OIC.

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December 1994),

Recalling Resolution No. 21/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the OIC Affiliated Institutions;

Noting with appreciation the activity reports submitted by the representatives of the Islamic Shipowners Association, the International Association of Islamic Banks and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange;

Expressing its appreciation for the role played by the affiliated institutions in the implementation of the Plan of Action to strengthen economic cooperation among Member States;

Also expressing its appreciation for the role played by the affiliated institutions in the elaboration of the new strategies of the COMCEC Plan of Action for the enhancement of economic cooperation among Member States;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, concerning these three institutions (the Islamic Shipowners Association, the International Association of Islamic Banks and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange);

Having examined the report of the Secretary General on this subject;

Confirming the important role played by the private sector in the Member States' development and in Intra-Islamic economic cooperation;

Also appreciating the role played by these three institutions in their respective fields of action.

1. *Commends* the role which they assume in their respective fields.

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2. *Congratulates* the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry on having so succssfully organised the first meeting of the Private Sector and urges Member States to lend their support to the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the said meeting.

3. *Commends also* the initiative taken by the Islamic Shipowners Association to establish a Maritime Company.

4. *Urges* the Member States which have not done so yet, to sign the Statute of the Islamic Shipowners Association.

5. *Invites* the Member States to extend their support and assistance to the Islamic Shipowners Association, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Commodity Exchange and the International Association of Islamic Banks.

6. *Also invites* the Islamic Shipowners Association to speed up the progress of establishing Islamic Shipping Companies and *urges* Member States to encourage the participation of national maritime companies and businessmen of their respective countries to join these companies as well as organizing Liner Conferences and/or coordinating their positions in such Liner Conferences.

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RESOLUTION NO.22/7-E(IS)
ON
ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD INCLUDING ISRAELI PRACTICES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN AND OTHER ISRAELI OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES.

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13 to 15 December 1994),

A. Environmental Problems in the Islamic World.

Recalling previous Resolutions on this subject especially Resolution 2/19-E of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution No. 17/21-E of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and 22/22-E of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Continuing to Stress the right of all human beings to enjoy a healthy and non-polluted environment, as a basic human right;

Re-emphasizing the right of States to protect their environment from harmful activities, and to cooperate among themselves to that end;

Noting with concern that the condition of the environment has reached a stage that requires taking effective measures to stop its deterioration;

Recognizing that environmental destruction is a major global concern that requires the strengthening of international cooperation for the protection of the environment without hampering the efforts of developing countries to pursue sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and on the basis of equitably shared responsibility of the international community;

Noting with satisfaction the recent developments in the successful finalization of the international Convention to combat desertification and drought, held in Paris in September 1994;

Stressing the need for closely and constantly monitoring the global environmental situation and relevant activities;

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Also expressing its deep concern over the devastating effects of hazardous, toxic and radioactive wastes on human- kind and the environment;

Strongly condemning the attempts by some developed countries to export their hazardous & radioactive wastes for dumping in developing countries and appealing to Member States to sign the Basel Agreement on Dangerous Wastes & the Bamako Convention & relevant international agreements;

Guided by the principles of Islam which enjoin the Muslim peoples to safeguard the bounties that Allah has granted them on Earth;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1- Requests Member States to continue to incorporate environmental considerations in their developmental policies.

2- Stresses that Member States mobilize national institutional resources needed for implementing national programmes for environmental protection.

3- Urges the Member States to attach greater importance to the question of the protection of the Environment and Natural Resources and to its relevance to sustainable development.

4- Notes the potential threat posed by the possible rise in the sea level, and calls upon the international community to undertake vigorous scientific investigation in this regard so as to protect the human beings living on the lands and islands of Member States exposed to these dangers.

5- Reaffirms the determination of the Member States to work for the strengthening of international cooperation with a view to seeking solutions to global environmental problems.

6. Stresses that multilateral cooperation for the protection of the environment should include the provision of additional financial resources and access to environmentally sound technologies to the developing countries.

7- Calls for the dissemination of pilot experiments in the application of environmental development of the Islamic States and the use of the latter's available expertise in this regard, whether through bilateral or multilateral programmes for the exchange of expertise.

8- Requests Member States to promote coordination and cooperation among environment monitoring networks and remote-control sensing centres and coastal control posts and all other environment protection organs in Islamic States.

9- Urges all Member States to continue consultation and coordination among them at all international meetings and consultations relating to environment protection, especially in the field of hazardous & radioactive waste.

10- Expresses its satisfaction over the fruitful cooperation now existing between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Environment Programme; and calls for the intensification of this cooperation with special reference to the problem of war remnants of World War II and other wars in the Islamic countries, which impedes development of its societies, calls on the international community to address the problem immediately and take the necessary measures to remove land mines & war remnants.

11- Expresses solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning its position on the question of the mine-fields remaining in its territory from World War II, their grave effect on environment and the accidents and grievous damages they caused to thousands of its citizens. Also appeals to Member States to stand in solidarity with the Jamahiriya in its efforts to overcome this problem and its right to demand compensation for such damages and that the countries responsible for the mine danger finance mine-hunting operations and produce mine fields maps to the Libyan authorities concerned.

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B. Israeli practices and their effects on the environment in the occupied Palestinian territories, the occupied Syrian Golan and other Israeli occupied Arab territories.

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling Previous OIC and other International Resolutions on this subject;

Also recalling resolutions 14/11 and 15/18 of the UN Environment Programme with respect to the environmental conditions in the occupied Palestinian Arab Territories, occupied Syrian Golan, Lebanese and other occupied Arab territories;

Referring to the relevant resolution of the UN General Assembly and Security Council and the ECOSOC;

Reaffirming the rights of mankind to a dignified life enjoying a healthy environment, free of pollution as a basic human and sacred right;

Expressing deep concern over the brutal practices of the Israeli occupation authorities which include seizure of land and water-resources, the demolition of houses, the construction of new settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, specially in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan, the uprooting of trees, the destruction of crops, the cutting off of irrigation waters, the deforestation of wide expanses of land and the use of toxic gases with the attendant serious effects on the Palestinian and other Arab inhabitants and the economic and social situation in those lands;

Appreciating the Report presented by Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development on the environmental problems of the occupied Palestinian and Arab occupied territories which was presented during the 21st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having examined the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1- Condemns and censures Israel for its aggressive policies, the confiscation of Palestinian lands, setting forests on fire, the uprooting of trees, the cutting off of irrigation water and the seizure of water resources, thereby leading to considerable deterioration of ecological conditions in occupied Palestine and to a worsening of the economic and social situation of the citizens.

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2- Requests the Islamic countries to continue to extend help and assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan and the Arab citizens in the Lebanese occupied territories in the drawing up of plans deemed necessary for environmental conservation within these territories. Also stresses that implemental measures be adopted for consolidating plans and taking steps required for exposing the policies pursued by occupation authorities which have led to ecological deterioration in the occupied Palestinian territories, the occupied Syrian Golan and the Lebanese occupied territories.

3- Strongly Condemns Israel's persistence in changing the legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan and its practices aimed at changing its environmental conditions as well as its geographical. demographic and historical characteristics and at imposing Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan and in South Lebanon and Western Bekaa occupied by Israel.

4- Notes that the report prepared by Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development on the occupied Palestinian, Syrian and Lebanese territories clearly establishes the links between occupation and destruction of the Environment, and requests IFSTAD to further study the matter.

5- Acknowledges the valuable nature of the IFSTAD report on the crucial environmental issues affecting the Member States and strongly emphasizes the need for further similar indepth studies pertaining to such issues so that the Member States are kept abreast of their future development and implications.

6. Requests that the proposals for action included in the report prepared by the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development should be considered for implementation.

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RESOLUTION NO. 23/7-E(IS)
ON
COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES AGAINST EPIDEMIC DISEASES WHICH AFFECT HUMAN, ANIMAL RESOURCES AND NATURAL LIFE

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13 - 15 December 1994),

Expressing grave concern at the worldwide spreading of infectious diseases affecting human, animal resources and natural life during recent years;

Considering the magnitude it has reached in recent years, especially in view of the extensive travels within and outside the Member States and, particularly during the Hajj;

Appreciating the steps taken by the Member States in preventive and curative health measures for the pilgrimage season in particular;

Also expressing profound appreciation for the excellent and efficient health services made available to the Pilgrims by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1- Calls for greater coordination among the Member States, the other countries and the World Health Organization to combat these menaces through the use of new recombitant vaccines and immunization schedules against contagious diseases.

2- Appeals for greater coordination and cooperation in the field of health and cooperation by applying the international health regulations such as compulsory vaccination of all Pilgrims coming to the Holy Land and the improvement of sanitary conditions as well as cooperation in their health education before departure through the appropriate media available in their own countries.

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3- _Requests_ that a meeting of the Ministers of Health of Member States may be convened at an appropriate time on the subject of epidemic diseases.

4- _Requests_ the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this Resolution.

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RESOLUTION NO. 24/7-E(IS)
ON
COOPERATION IN COMBATTING DRUG ABUSE, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND THEIR ILLEGAL PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND TRAFFICKING.

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13 - 15 December 1994),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit and 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the Control of Narcotics and Drug Abuse;

Expressing the continued concern at the rising rate of drug abuse, their manufacture and illegal trafficking that endanger the health of millions, particularly the youth;

Noting with concern the new dimensions of the ever growing narcotics problem which is threatening the social and economic structures of countries suffering therefrom;

Taking into consideration the results achieved by the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the field of drug abuse, including the declaration and comprehensive multidisciplinary plan for the prevention of drug abuse and their adoption by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and their illegal trafficking in 1987 and the United Nations Agreement on Control of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances and illegal drug trafficking;

Noting with appreciation the declaration and world programme of action adopted by the 17th U. N. Special Session held in New York in February 1990, and the declaration of the London Conference on Control of Cocaine and restriction of drugs (April 1990);

Reaffirming its conviction of the need to supervise the manufacture, trafficking, import and export of drugs and psychotropic substances, in accordance with the single U. N. Agreement on drugs of 1961 and the U. N. Agreement for combatting illegal trafficking of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;

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Recognizing the importance of taking measures for controlling components of drugs including sulphur chemicals and solvents which are used in the manufacture of drugs and psychotropic substances, the availability of which increased their illicit processing;

Affirming the guiding principles of enforced treaties on control of narcotics and psychotropic substances as well as the control measures advocated by these treaties;

Realizing the urgent need for Member States and relevant international organizations to exert planned and coordinated efforts to eradicate the problem of abusing narcotics and psychotropic substances, trading and smuggling them into Islamic countries;

Reviewing the effects of drug abuse, psychotropic substances and their illegal production, processing and trafficking on the Member States;

Having examined the Secretary General's Report on this subject;

1. Requests the Member States to diligently follow up guidelines contained in the recommendations made by the OIC Expert Group Meeting held from 18-20 October 1988 in Istanbul, Turkey, on the effective measures to control the problem of narcotic drugs in all its aspects and dimensions, including illicit production, processing and trade.

2. Urges the Member States to coordinate their efforts to unify their systems relative to the legal manufacture and importation of psychotropic substances within the frameworks of the relevant international organizations.

3. Welcomes the measures taken by some Member States to draw attention to the damaging effect of narcotics and affirms the importance of preventive measures including the need for crop/income substitution and accessibility to international markets for substituted products.

4. Requests the Member States to continue to intensify their cooperation and to exchange information and technical expertise to control narcotic drugs.

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RESOLUTION NO. 25/7-E(IS)
ON
ENVIRONMENT, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND WAYS AND MEANS TO DEAL WITH THE ISSUES OF ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13 - 15 December 1994),

Acknowledging the effective interdisciplinary relation between Environment and other sectors of Development including Health;

Considering the importance for Member States to preserve the basic necessities of sustainable development and to assess and monitor on a continuous basis their environmental problems and issues including Health;

Noting with appreciation the awareness of the Member States about Environmental issues and their active role within the UNCED process and its follow-up;

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (No.1/18-E); the Twenty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (No. 20/21-E; the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (No.10/6-E(IS) and the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers No.25/22-E;

Conscious of the dire need of the Member States to avail themselves of objective, independent and unbiased information pertaining to their environmental situation and possible remedies that would best serve their interests;

Appreciative of the Environment-related efforts, projects and programmes undertaken by the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs and by the COMSTECH;

Having examined the Report of the Secretary Genral on this subject;

1. Welcomes the initiative of the Republic of Tunisia during the 21st ICFM inviting effective cooperation among the Member States and with the relevant OIC, regional and international institutions for conducting a comprehensive study of the interrelated issues of Environment, Health and Sustainable Development from the perspective that would best serve the interests of the Member States.

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2. Renews its request that the Secretary General undertakes the above mentioned study by constituting a Governmental Experts Committee comprising at least two Representatives from each geographic region of the OIC and also the Representatives concerned from the General Secretariat and IFSTAD to meet in Tunisia in order to:

(a) draft the guidelines for the above study;

(b) discuss the terms of reference of the said study and work out the administrative, logistic and financial details of its implementation.

3. Decides that the requested study should be carried out through IFSTAD in close consultation with the Member States and their relevant institutions and the General Secretariat, and in cooperation with regional and international organisations.

4. Requests the Secretary General to submit the results of the aforesaid study by the Governmental Experts Committee to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for consideration.

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RESOLUTION NO. 26/7-E(IS)
ON
SUPPORT FOR FAO PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the Resolution adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on Proclamation of the Decade on Food Security among the OIC Member Countries;

Considering the global importance of agriculture and its vital role in the socio-economic development of countries in the Islamic Ummah;

Recognizing the close collaboration existing between the OIC and FAO in the development of the Agricultural sector in many countries of the Islamic Ummah;

Appreciating the commendable efforts of IFAD for the elmination of poverty and for food necessity in the Least Developed Member States;

1. **Urges** all OIC Member States and all Inter-Governmental Organizations within the Islamic Ummah to support FAO in implementing the special programmes of the Director-General.

2. **Calls on** FAO, IFAD as well as all relevant financial institutions to render all possible assistance to the OIC Member States in their programmes for food security.

3. **Endorses** the proposal made by the Director-General of FAO to organize a World Food Summit in March 1996.

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RESOLUTION NO. 27/7-E(IS)
ON THE
RENAMING OF THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH (ICTVTR) INTO "ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY"

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Inspired by the provisions of the Charter and the fundamental values and uniqueness of the glorious Islamic religion;

Mindful of the substantial progress made by the ICTVTR in the area of Human Resources Development;

Convinced of the need to rename the Centre appropriately with a view to properly reflecting the activities of the Centre and facilitating the international recognition of the 'Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates' offered by the Centre;

Having taken note of the unanimous recommendations of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Governing Board and Second Joint General Assembly of ICTVTR as well as the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs to rename the Centre as 'Islamic Institute of Technology';

Having further taking note of that there are no financial and legal implications as the Centre shall operate within its approved budget and will not require additional funds for the change of name and that there shall be no 'change of objectives';

1- **Approves** the recommendation to rename the Centre as 'Islamic Institute of Technology'.

2- **Entrusts** the Secretary General to take necessary measures to implement the present resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 28/7-E(IS)

ON THE NECESSITY OF A QUALITATIVE STEP FORWARD IN THE ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN MEMBER STATES IN THE LIGHT OF THE CURRENT MUTATIONS AFFECTING THE WORLD ECONOMY

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, on Rajab 11 to 13 1415H (13-15 December 1994),

Reaffirming the relevance of both the Strategy and the Plan of Action approved at the Ninth and Tenth Sessions of the COMCEC aiming at strengthening economic, commercial and technical cooperation between Member States and *underlining* in this respect, the dynamic and constructive role played by the President of Turkey in chairing the COMCEC's proceedings;

Realizing the quick evolution of the world economy towards more globalisation and integration as well as of the challenges embodied in the constitution of powerful economic blocs and by the growing liberalization of the world trade;

Bearing in mind the forthcoming implementation of the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO) as well as the impact scenarios of the Uruguay Negotiations on the developing World in general and on the OIC Member States in particular and recognizing in this respect the need to ensure that growth in world trade will benefit the Islamic countries;

Convinced that as a result of the establishment of the WTO, trade relations between Member States should be placed within the framework of the rights and obligations provided for by the new trade rules contained in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round;

Having examined the situation of the Islamic World which in spite of its tremendous human and natural resources and nothwithstanding some sectoral performances, is still affected by structural weaknesses such as: A total GDP accounting for a low share in the World income, an excessive foreign indebtedness, a modest inter-Islamic foreign trade as well as by a lasting and heavy food deficit in most of Member States;

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Recalling that twenty Islamic countries out of fifty two Member States are listed among low income countries, least developed countries, and net importers of agri-food products and are therefore particularly vulnerable in the the present context characterized by major economic changes;

Also noting that economic relations between Member States are facing a number of obstacles resulting from the lack of diversification at the level of the productive, base the differences in economic systems and foreign trade regulations, institutional regidities in the field of regulations related to foreign exchange control, insufficient direct relations between financial institutions as well as from inadequate air and maritime transport links between Member States;

Taking note with satisfaction of the reports submitted by the Islamic Centre For Development of Trade and the Statistical, Economic, Social Research and Tranining Centre For Islamic Countries as well as the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry;

1. Takes note with appreciation all the recommendations made by the COMCEC relating to the Strategy and the Plan of Action for the strengthening of inter-Islamic economic and commercial cooperation.

2. Welcomes with satisfaction, the proposals made by His Majesty King Hassan II to the international community on the occasion of the closing session of the Ministerial Conference of the Uruguay Round in Marrakesh:

a) The implementation of a "genuine Marshall Plan" in favour of Africa, with a view to reducing the tremendous poverty and lessen the recurring tensions from which its populations are suffering;

b) The setting up of a new international negotiations mechanism having the following objectives:

- To ensure an increasing cooperation among the IMF, the World Bank and the new WTO with a view to achieving a better coherence between these fundamental determinants which are trade, money and finance;

- To encourage the co-ordination of macro-economic policies and especially their compatibility with the objectives aimed at achieving a human and sustainable development;

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- To define a concerted strategy between developed and developing countries with a view to achieving economic recovery at global level in order to contain the endemic unemployment and poverty in the world;

3. Exhorts interested Member States to take necessary steps on a progressive basis with a view to harmonizing the legal framework of their economic policies in order to adapt them to the new trade rules provided for within the WTO framework and encouraging thus a quick development of trade between Member States, so as to attain the target of 20% by the end of the decade.

4. Invites Member States to revitalize their actions in order to increase their share in the world economy notably by a sustained improvement of their international competitivity at the level of the goods and services exports, by adopting a series of policies meant to improve their economic infrastructures, to master the services sector, increase the value added and the quality of products, to diversify the productive base and provide the required conditions likely to attract foreign investments.

5. Mandates the OIC to set up an Islamic Observatory For International Competitivity within existing competent institutions in order to regularly follow the evolution of the market share of Islamic Countries in the world economy.

6. Urges Member States to take maximum advantage of the existing technical data bases for the Islamic World as well as in the updating on a more regular basis of Islamic Countries' statistics.

7. Exhorts Member States to develop complementarity in inter-Islamic agri-food trade, in the context of Islamic self-sufficiency;

8. Emphasizes the growing importance of the services sector in the world economy and calls on Member States to increase technical cooperation in this field.

9. Notes the necessity of adopting national policies favouring the protection of intellectual property with a view to securing both national and foreign investments and in accordance with the existing international rules.

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10. Calls upon Member States to further increase their efforts in the fields of science and technology with a view to rising the Budgetary Allocation to Research and Development.

11. Invites Member States to endeavour to reinforce sub-regional and regional markets and relaunch the existing economic integration projects among Islamic countries, with a view to methodically preparing the establishment of the Islamic Common Market.

12. Insists on the importance of Inter-Islamic Cooperation in the field of tourism which represents a central vector, for economic development and for increasing cultural exchange and bringing peoples closer; and towards this end requests the OIC concerned institutions to make an exhaustive study on the touristic potential of the Islamic World.

13. Affirms that to achieve the objectives above set out, the private sector in Islamic Countries should play a pivotal role through giving impetus to inter-Islamic economic relations and in this context invites the Governments of Member States to support the promotional economic actions undertaken by the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry, in particular concerning the establishment of direct contacts between private investors and businessmen in the Islamic countries;

14. Invites Member States to strengthen their consultation and coordination mechanisms, particularly within the WTO as well as in their relations with regional economic blocs so as to better protect the individual and collective interests of the Islamic countries.

15. Mandates the OIC General Secretariat to supervise through COMCEC in concertation with the Member States and the International Organizations concerned, the implementation of this resolution and submit a follow-up report to the next Ministerial Conference.

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Annex VI

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Resolutions on cultural and Islamic affairs

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RESOLUTION NO.1/7-C(IS) ON THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN NIGER

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference, (Session of fraternity and revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made by the Government of Niger, the OIC General Secretariat, the Board of Trustees of the University, the IDB and the ISF for the continuation of the University's action and smooth functioning of the Islamic University of Niger.

Expressing its thanks to Member States, Al-Azhar Al-Shareef, the Islamic Development Bank, Rabitah Al-Alam Al-Islami, the International Islamic Charitable Organization (Kuwait), World Islamic Da'wa Association, Islamic Solidarity Fund and all those who extended support and assistance for the establishment and functioning of the University;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the Islamic University in Niger;

Conscious of the need to secure for the University regular financial resources and the needed educational and material support;

1. Reaffirms the importance of the resumption of the Niger Islamic University's activities for the spreading of Islamic culture and Arabic language as well as for the coverage of the needs of French-speaking populations of Western Africa in the areas of teaching and religious education and training and expressed its satisfaction with the reopening of the Unviersity and resumption of its educational activities as of 1st November 1993.

2. Expresses its heartfelt thanks and appreciation to the Government of Niger and the University's Board of Trustees for their fruitful cooperation and persistent efforts which led to the reopening of the University and the resumption of its activity. It also expressed its appreciation for the positive cooperation of the Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization in supervising the academic and cultural aspects of the educational action of the Unviersity.

3. Pays tribute to the consistant support extended by the ISF to meet part of the University's annual budget and appeals to the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, and Islamic Charity Organizations to grant financial and material support to this important Islamic institution.

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4. Also reaffirms the need of establishing a Waqf whose proceeds would be sufficient to ensure steady resources for the University in line with the case of the Islamic University in Uganda, urges donors to step up their efforts to achieve this objective and entrust the University's Board of Trustees to act in this direction with a view to secure a conclusive solution to the University's financial difficulties in the long term.

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Government of Niger for having granted a plot of land in central Niamey as a Waqf for the benefit of the Islamic University of Say.

RESOLUTION NO.2/7-C(IS) ON THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN UGANDA

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the previous Resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Islamic University in Uganda;

Expressing its thanks to the Government of Uganda for having ratified the University Statute and its submission of instruments of ratification at the OIC General Secretariat;

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as well as to the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Development Bank, the International Islamic Charitable Foundation (Kuwait), the International Islamic Da'wah Association (Libya), the Islamic Committee for International Crescent, and other Islamic institutions for their generous support to the University;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the Islamic University in Uganda;

1. Invites the Board of Trustees to continue its action to ensure appropriate conditions for the University to fulfill its tasks in accordance with its Statute and the headquarters agreement signed by the Government of Uganda and the OIC General Secretariat.

2. Appeals to the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Charity Institutions, to contribute material and financial assistance for the annual operating budget of the Islamic University in Uganda.

3. Expresses its satisfaction with the involvement of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the supervision of the educational and cultural aspects of the teaching process in the University, the elaboration of appropriate curriculums and the adoption of necessary books and references and assistance to strengthen the teaching of the Arabic language in the university.

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4. Commends the generous financial support extended by the Government of the Custodian of the two Holy Mosques by the establishment of a Waqf for the Unviersity. It also expressed its thanks to the Government of the Republic of Uganda for having donated a plot of land to the Islamic University in Uganda, in central Kampala as a contribution towards the setting up of the Waqf. The Conference also commends the extension by the Islamic Solidarity Fund of financial assistance to the Islamic University in Uganda for the past academic years, which enabled the University to continue assuming its tasks throughout the difficult circumstances it had experienced.

5. Appeals to member states of the IDB to donate faculty buildings to the University.

RESOLUTION NO.3/7-C(IS)
ON THE
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN MALAYSIA

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the previous Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and the Recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the International Islamic University in Malaysia;

Also taking note of the continuing satisfactory progress of this University;

Expressing appreciation to the Government of Malaysia for its continued material and financial support towards covering the operating costs of the University and the construction of its new campus;

Also expressing appreciation to Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and other Islamic institutions which have extended moral and material assistance to the University;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Recommends anew that the OIC General Secretariat and the Member States further contribute to the progress and development of the International Islamic University in Malaysia so that it can further increase its capacity and use all its potential to achieve its objectives.

2. Notes with great satisfaction the progress achieved by the University in the fields of research and learning, thanks to its enlightened management and to the support extended by the Malaysian Government to all its activities.

3. Appeals to all Member States which have not yet concluded Agreements of Co-sponsorship of this University, within the framework of their bilateral cooperation with Malaysia to do so at an early date.

4. Reiterates its request for all Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, ISESCO and other Islamic institutions to continue to support this Unviersity by extending financial support and supplying it with academic reference books and manuals to enrich its library as well as availing it of any other relevant assistance such as curricula, teachers and scholarships to enable more students to enrol in this University.

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RESOLUTION NO.4/7-C(IS) ON THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN BANGLADESH

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the previous resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Islamic University of Bangladesh;

Noting the progress so far achieved towards the establishment of this University, and the execution of other necessary works;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

Commending the steps taken by the People's Republic of Bangladesh to develop the University, meet its operating expenses, and construct a new campus to accommodate more students;

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Member States and Islamic institutions which have extended assistance to the University project.

2. Urges all Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic World League and other Islamic financial institutions to provide adequate academic and financial assistance to the University so that it may be able to achieve its objectives.

3. Calls upon the General Secretariat to pursue its contacts with the People's Republic of Bangladesh to ensure continued financial and moral support to the University.

4. Also calls upon the General Secretariat in collaboration with ISESCO to provide academic assistance to the Islamic University in Bangladesh, from Member States Universities through secondment of teachers and provision of scholarships and books.

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RESOLUTION NO.5/7-C (IS) ON KING FAISAL MOSQUE IN NDJAMENA, REPUBLIC OF CHAD

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the various Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on King Faisal Mosque in Ndjamena, Republic of Chad;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Reiterates that in view of the pressing need for the Islamic and educational services provided by this Islamic institution, King Faisal Mosque is one of the Islamic educational institutions that needs special attention on the part of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and ISESCO.

2. Requests the Government of the Republic of Chad and the General Secretariat to prepare the technical study and cost estimates needed for the rehabilitation of the Mosque and its annexes and to communicate them to Member States.

3. Urges all Member States to extend their financial contribution towards the restoration and furnishing of the Mosque and its annexes.

4. Requests all Member States and Islamic financial institutions to contribute to this institution by providing it with curricula, teachers and scholarships for its graduates so as to enable them to pursue their higher studies in other Islamic Universities

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RESOLUTION NO.6/7-C (IS) ON THE REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES AND RESEARCH, TIMBUCTU, MALI.

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the previous Resolutions adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the recommendations adopted by the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbuctu (Mali);

Welcoming the efforts being made by the Government of the Republic of Mali and the General Secretariat for the development of the Institute;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Appeals to all Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and other Islamic institutions to continue providing material support to the Regional institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbuctu so that it may achieve its objectives.

2. Appeals to Member States which have technical facilities in the fields of conservation and restoration of manuscripts to provide scholarships to the officials of the Institute to enhance their competence in these fields.

3. Expresses its thanks to the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) and the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) and urges them to lend greater attention to the Institute and provide it with the necessary technical assistance so that it may continue to carry out its functions.

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RESOLUTION NO.7/7-C (IS)
ON THE
REGIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION (RICE), ISLAMABAD (PAKISTAN)

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the previous Resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations adopted by the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Regional Institute for Complementary Education in Islamabad;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Emphasizes once again, the importance of establishing the Regional Institute for Complementary Education (RICE) in Islamabad, Pakistan, and promoting the teaching of the Arabic language and Islamic culture in non-Arabic speaking Asian countries.

2. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to establish this Institute and ensure its operation and also extends its thanks to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the financial support it has extended to the institute and to the Arab Republic of Egypt for the secondment of Arabic and religious affairs teachers and also expresses appreciation to the ISF for its financial assistance to the Institute.

3. Appeals to the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the World Federation of International Arab Islamic Schools to contribute generously to this project.

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RESOLUTION NO.8/7-C(IS) ON THE ISLAMIC CENTRE IN GUINEA-BISSAU

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations made by the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the subject;

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the implementation of phase I of the project of the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau.

2. Requests the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the General Secretariat to continue their coordination with a view to completing the ongoing construction of the Great Mosque in Bissau, within the limits of the financial resources currently available.

3. Expresses thanks and appreciation to the Member States and Islamic institutions which have extended financial assistance to the Centre.

4. Calls on all Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Islamic institutions to provide financial and material assistance to the project of the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau.

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RESOLUTION NO.9/7-C(IS) ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE IN MORONI, ISLAMIC FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF COMOROS

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the previous resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations adopted by the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the establishment of an Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni, Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros;

Taking into consideration the need of the Muslim people in the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros for such a centre;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the Centre in question;

1. *Calls on* the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with the Government of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros with a view to overcoming the difficulties that hinder the establishment of the Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni and expediting the establishment of the Centre given its benefits for the people of Comoros and the neighbouring peoples.

2. *Expresses* its appreciation to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Indonesia, the Sultanate of Brunei Darussalam, the United Arab Emirates, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the World Islamic Dawa Association (Libya) which have extended the first financial assistance to the Centre.

3. *Urges* all Member States and Islamic institutions to extend every possible assistance to this project.

RESOLUTION NO.10/7-C(IS) ON THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION AND ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE ISLAMIC SOCIETY

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Considering the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs concerning the International Islamic Women's Organization;

Conscious of the growing need for Muslims throughout the world to promote Islamic revival and to create societies based on the Islamic principles of peace, justice and equality for all human beings;

Convinced that these noble objectives can only be achieved through the participation of all Muslims, including Muslim Women who constitute half of the Islamic Ummah;

Having taken note of the steps taken by the General Secretariat of the OIC to prepare for a symposium on the subject at Government expert level;

Noting also with appreciation the offer made by the Islamic Republic of Iran to host the Government Expert Group Meeting in accordance with Resolution 10/21-C of the Twenty-First ICFM and in the light of the findings of the consultation undertaken by the Secretary General with the Member States concerning the International Islamic Women's Association and its role in the Islamic Society;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1- *Underlines* the importance of convening a Symposium at expert level on Women's role in social development particularly in the fields of education and health.

2- *Invites* the General Secretariat to undertake further consultations with the Member States, concerning the proposal for the establishment of an Islamic Women's Organization.

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RESOLUTION NO. 11/7-C(IS)
ON THE
ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF TRANSLATION IN KHARTOUM
(REPUBLIC OF SUDAN)

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the relevant paragraph of the Twenty-First ICFM on the Islamic Institute of Translation in Khartoum and the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having taken Note of the report submitted by the Secretary General of the Organization on the said Institute;

1. Takes note of the presentation made by the delegation of Sudan concerning the arrangements made for the initiation of the Institute's operation.

2. Pays tribute to the Governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and to the Islamic Solidarity Fund for their contribution towards the establishment of this Institute.

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RESOLUTION NO.12/7-C(IS) ON THE PROPOSED PROJECT FOR A NEW CAMPUS FOR THE ZEITOUNA UNIVERSITY IN TUNISIA

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences regarding this project;

Underlining the importance of this educational institution given the pioneering and continuous role it is playing in the service of Islam and Muslims;

Expressing satisfaction at the efforts rendered by the Government of Tunisia aimed at developing and supporting this University by building a new campus adjacent to Al-Zeitouna Mosque;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject.

1. Expresses thanks to the Islamic Development Bank which donated one million US dollars in favour of this project.

2. Reiterates its support for the construction of a new campus so as to enable the University to consolidate its educational and cultural role and its commitment in favour of the implementation of this project.

3. Urges Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Islamic institutions to extend every financial, material and moral support so as to enable the University to raise the amount of 8.85 million Tunisian Dinars (approximately 8 million US dollars) required to speed up the construction of this new campus in order that the University may fulfill its role in an optimal way.

4. Calls on the Board of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank to consider including the project of the new building of the Zeitouna University among the institutions that benefit from the Bank's Islamic Universities Waqf.

RESOLUTION NO.13/7-C(IS) ON THE UNIFIED HIJRI CALENDAR FOR THE BEGINNING OF LUNAR MONTHS AND THE UNIFICATION OF ISLAMIC HOLIDAYS

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the previous resolutions adopted by the OIC and the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, for the establishment of a Unified Hijri Calendar for the beginning of Lunar months and the Unification of Islamic Holidays;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

Commending the steps taken by the General Secretariat in support of the action aimed at unifying the Hijri Calendar and the Islamic Holidays:

1. Appeals to all Member States and Islamic institutions to use the time schedules prepared by the Committee on the Unified Hijri Calendar as a basis for their own calendar.

2. Calls upon the Member States to uniformly observe Friday as the weekly holiday and to use the Hijri date.

3. Calls upon the Member States, the General Secretariat and the Islamic Fiqh Academy to seek the assistance of the jurisprudents and astronomers with a view to reaching an agreement for the unification of the Hijri Calendar.

4. Reiterates the importance of convening a meeting of the Committee on the Unified Hijri Calendar and for the other States to be associated with the Committee with a view to maximizing coordination among them for the purpose of unifying the beginnings of lunar months and Islamic Holidays in all Islamic countries.

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RESOLUTION NO.14/7-C(IS)

THE PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHNEBT OF AN ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR ADVANCED MEDICAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN BANGLADESH.

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, and the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the proposed establishment of an Islamic Centre for Advanced Medical Training and Research in Bangladesh;

Taking also note of the clarifications made by the People's Republic of Bangladesh;

Recognizing the need for the Islamic Ummah to have an Advanced Medical Training and Research Centre;

1. Requests the General Secretariat to intensify its on-going contacts with Member States in order to obtain their views and comments on the subject and to conduct more research on the technical and financial requirements of this project.

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RESOLUTION NO.15/7-C(IS)
ON
STUDYING WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING AND EXECUTING THE CULTURAL STRATEGY AND THE PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the Declaration of Makkah Al-Mukarramah issued by the Third Islamic Summit Conference and all the various resolutions adopted by other Islamic Conferences and particularly Resolution 1/6-C(IS) by virtue of which the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference held in Dakar adopted the Islamic World's Cultural Strategy and the attendant Plan of Action;

Having taken note of the Secretary General's report on the Cultural Strategy and Plan of Action for the Islamic World and the report elaborated by the First Meeting of the officials in-charge of Subsidiary Organs, Specialized and Affiliated Institutions and Islamic Universities on the implementation of the Cultural Strategy;

1. Reiterates the importance of this strategy in the field of ensuring a wider propagation of learning, eradicating ignorance, raising the level of Islamic education and culture in the Islamic world and enhancing Joint Islamic Action.

2. Recommends the continuation of the remarkable efforts being exerted for the practical implementation of this strategy through the programme of action already approved by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its Twenty-First Session held in Karachi, in April, 1993 and recommends that the OIC General Secretariat submits this Plan to the forthcoming Session of COMIAC, that the Strategy be implemented and that a meeting of Ministers of Culture be convened for this purpose.

3- Requests the Member States to adopt the necessary steps for the insertion of the strategy in their cultural and educational policies.

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RESOLUTION NO.16/7-C(IS) ON CHILD CARE AND PROTECTION IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Bearing in mind the Declaration issued by the World Summit on the Child and the Plan of Action which call for the need to evolve National Programmes for children;

Recalling Resolution No.2/6-C(IS) issued by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference concerning the Child in the Islamic Countries;

Aware that millions of children in the Islamic States die collectively of preventable diseases and malnutrition while millions more suffer from the same conditions caused by famine, drought and armed conflicts;

Taking note of the report of the Expert level meeting held at the OIC General Secretariat headquarters from 28 to 30 June, 1994, for the elaboration of a draft document on rights and protection of children in Islam;

Having taken cognizance of the Secretary General's report on Child Care and Protection in the Islamic World and listened to the views of the representatives of the Member States, institutions and organizations.

1. Hails the Declaration on Child Rights and Protection in Islam elaborated by the Expert level Meeting held at the General Secretariat headquarters from 28 to 30 June 1994 and which clearly focused on the teachings of the Islamic faith and its noble values, dictated to us by the Holy Quran and the noble tradition of the Prophet (PBUH) and by which the Muslim Ummah is distinguished from all other peoples of the world so that it may form a reference by which the peoples and governments of this Ummah will be guided in drawing up their child care programmes, besides forming a notification to all other peoples of the world of Islam's stand on children's affairs, and decides to submit the Declaration on Child Rights and Protection in Islam to the Seventh Islamic Summit for adoption in its annexed formulation.

2. Calls upon all Member States to sign and ratify the UN 1989 Convention on Child Rights before the end of 1995, to see to the alignment thereon of their national legislation and to give special interest to the incorporation of Children's issues in their relevant

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national programs for the realization of the objectives of the Five Year (1991-95) and Ten-Year (1991-2000) plans for children in their relevant national programmes and invites the Member States to participate in the external follow-up activities at the international level and particularly in conjunction with the UN specialized organs and to partake in the Conference on Social Development to be held in Copenhaven, Denmark, in March 1995 and in the Fourth Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing, China, in September 1995, both of which accord utmost importance to the protection of children, consistent with the precepts of the True Islamic Religion.

3. *Requests* those Member States which have ratified the Convention to take the necessary steps to bring their constitutions, laws and practices into conformity with the provisions of the Convention.

4. *Supports* the concept of "debt relief for developing countries for the sake of child survival and development" as an important component of alleviating the debt burden of developing countries and because it recognizes the impact of the debt problem on the welfare of children.

5. *Welcomes* the concept of 20/20 Vision, whereby 20 per cent of national budgets are devoted to basic social services and the same percentage of Official Development Assistance is provided for these same sectors; and recommends it to the Member-governments for appropriate implementation.

6. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt every necessary measure to prevent any further armed conflicts and for conflict prevention, management and resolution, and to pay special attention to the needs of children and women, who are the major victims of modern warfare, in particular by promoting, in time of conflict, periods of trace and corridors of peace, permitting the passage of relief supplies, immunization and the provision of health services; and to ban the manufacture, stockpiling, import, export and use of land mines, a weapon whereof the victims are primarily women, children and other civilians and whereof the destructive effects continue long after the conflict.

7. *Requests* the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the resolution of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on the convening of the Ministerial Conference on Child Affairs in Islamic Countries.

8. *Calls upon* Member States to collaborate among themselves and to act individually and collectively, to play a leading role in the international arena and provide thus a model of what can be achieved for the benefit of children.

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DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS AND CARE OF THE CHILD IN ISLAM

BISMILLAHI AR-RAHMAN AR-RAHIM

The Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Believing that the social values and principles of Islam originate from the Inspiration and Guidance of Allah and that Allah, who created Mankind and other forms of life, best knows all that brings about Man's welfare and happiness;

Being cognizant that Man is accountable before his Creator, for his deeds, and that he shall accordingly be rewarded: good for good, evil for evil;

Believing that this Faith, with its values and principles, has molded the Islamic Ummah and shaped its patterns of social behavior for more than fourteen centuries, and is still doing so, also believing that adopting such patterns ensures security and stability and realizes progress and prosperity for the Muslim community under the wing of the family, which Islam views as the first brick in building the society, and hence has provided it with the means of strength; encompassed it with all types of care; established its edifice on pillars of justice, mercy and respect; and bound its individuals with deep love and a firmly-established covenant;

Conscious of the situation to which many Muslim communities have been reduced as a result of their weakening adherence to many of these values, particularly those concerning the rights and care of the child, due to forcible historical, economic and political pressures, which have led, in some countries, to the disintegration of the family entity, the lowering of these countries' cultural, health and economic standards, as well as the recurrent exposure to political disputes, military conflicts, security disturbances, and environmental disasters;

Convinced that addressing these negative aspects lies in adherence to those divine, noble values in the practical fields of life, as individuals and communities, peoples and governments, and at the various national, regional and international levels;

Considering the extreme importance of child care in the Ummah's life, whereby; children are viewed as the vanguards of the future of the Ummah and the makers of its future, for the Ummah's destiny and the definition of the features of its promising generations depend on the method of the upbringing of children;

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Believing that the child, by virtue of the nature of his or her constitution, is in need of special care, in which efforts of the family and the society are integrated, and for which religious and moral foundations, as well as material and educational means and legal and organizational guarantees, are provided;

Taking into consideration the objectives of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, as stipulated in its Charter and in the resolutions adopted by its Summit meetings and Ministerial Conferences, as well as the international conventions signed by its Member States;

Appreciating the laws of each and every Islamic country;

Reminding the peoples and governments of the contemporary Islamic Ummah of the imperative of adhering to the teachings of its True Religion and abiding by its righteous values and pioneering systems in the field of family formation, in general, and child care, in particular;

Turning to all peoples with whom the Ummah shares the present and future, to proclaim these noble principles, which guarantee the righteousness of the individual and the security of the society and guard against the woes of libertarianism, perversion and addiction, the pitfalls of violence, tension and delinquency, and the perils of the emptiness of the soul and spiritual confusion;

Do hereby declare the following principles:

1. THE FAMILY:

Islam has elevated the value of chastity and modesty in both men and women; restricted the sexual relation between man and woman to only one form, i.e., that of declared, legal wedlock; proscribed adultery, fornication, taking adulterous partners and sexual perversion by men and women alike; and enjoined Muslims to refrain from indecent behaviour and vulgar talk;

Islam has made good morals and sound profession of the Faith as the two most important conditions in the selection of partners, and called for verifying that the bride, as well as the bridegroom, are free from genetic diseases in a bid to protect the child, even prior to his or her birth and to guarantee for him or her upbringing from birth in a healthy and psychologically sound family;

1. RIGHTS OF THE FETUS:

Islam has accorded full care to the foetus; and by proscribing abortion, it gives the foetus and absolute right to life; it also has given the foetus the right to

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ownership and inheritance, urged Muslims to provide good care to the pregnant mother, ensured for her sustenance and dignified treatment, and alleviated some of her religious duties.

3. THE RIGHTS OF THE INFANT:

Right from the very first moments of its life, the infant - whether male or female - is given protection, affection and celebration by all members of his or her family, by virtue of its being a gift from Allah, for which the Almighty should be thanked. The infant enjoys the absolute right to life; therefore, Islam prohibits burying daughters alive or humiliating them; strong denounces those who hate them or regard them as bad omens; and makes them equal to males in their right to good treatment.

4. THE RIGHT TO LINEAGE:

Islam has given every child the inalienable right to a relationship of lineague to his or her father. Therefore, Islam prohibits adoption because it deprives the child of this right. At the same time, Islam does not prevent any family from providing Kafalah to, and caring for a child alien to the family. Indeed, Islam strongly urges such deeds.

5. THE RIGHT TO GUARDIANSHIP:

Islam has given every child the right to guardianship involving material and psychological care. It is a right to be exercised by the mother, or any one who may take her place, in accordance with the provisions of the Islamic Shariah. Islam has called for supporting and upholding weak families so that they may ensure this right to their children.

6. THE RIGHT TO SOCIAL, HEALTH, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL CARE:

Islam views the family, based on legal wedlock, as the natural environment for the upbringing of the child and stipulates that every child has the right to live in a family which is built on mutual amity and compassion, no matter whether it is his or her own natural family or a foster family that provides him or her with Kafalah in cases where his or her natural family is lost, or in cases of abandonment by his or her natural family. Islam lays down legal and moral controls to curb the incidence of divorce being, as it is, the most hated lawful deed in the eyes of Allah, and provides for the necessary guarantees to preserve the rights and care of children when divorce takes place.

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Islam accords full appreciation and exaltation to the mother, and encourages her to seek the learning and culture that enable her to perform her message towards her household, children and society in the best possible manner.

Islam makes it the obligation of children to be kind to their parents during the parents' lifetime and after their death. It also makes it the duty of parents to deal indulgently with their children and to seek justice among them. Islam states that one of the most serious mistakes is for parents to abuse any of the rights of their children. Islam has given every child the right to health care, physically and psychologically, inside and outside of the family. It calls upon Muslims to seek all the necessary means for ensuring this totalcare. This includes:

* Islam's support for breast-feeding over a period of two years, together with the alleviation of some religious obligations of the nursing mother, as well as the postponement of some punishments against her.

* Ensuring lenient conditions for the working mother, so as to enable her to provide care for her children.

* Combating diseases and malnutrition and providing the necessary health care for mother and child.

* Providing information and services to mothers in order to help them improve the health of their children.

* Protecting children against narcotic and intoxicating materials.

Islam has given every child the right to food, clothing and shelter, which shall be provided by the father or the party that substitutes for him according to the provisions of Islam Law.

Islam emphasizes that equality in treatment among children is obligatory, and prohibits all forms of discrimination among them, because of the negative impact such discrimination brings upon their souls, as well as their future relationships with the family and the society.

Islam has given the child the right to rest and play within the limits of safeguarding his or her physical and psychological interests and in the context of educational and religious controls.

To ensure continuity of care for the child, Islam has given him or her the right to have a custodian or protector, who shall be responsible for taking care of the child in accordance with the provisions of the Shariah.

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Islam does not consider as criminal any child who has not attained majority and behaves delinquently; instead it specifies appropriate corrective measures to reform the child, taking into consideration his or her circumstances.

7. RIGHT TO OWNERSHIP:

Islam has given every child, male or female, and from the time it is a foetus, the right to ownership through gift, bequest or inheritance; and it draws up the legal and moral controls to safeguard the child's financial rights.

8. RIGHT TO EDUCATION:

Islam has given every child, male or female, an equal right to at least a free basic schooling and to being educated and informed about the principles of Islam, including the Creed and Shariah, besides providing the necessary means for developing his or her mental, psychological and physical capacities. While Islam guarantees Man's freedom to voluntarily adopt Islam without compulsion, it prohibits apostasy of a Muslim afterwards, in view of the fact that Islam is the Seal of Religions and, therefore, the Islamic society is committed to ensuring that the sons of Muslims preserve their Islamic nature and Creed and to protecting them against attempts to force them to relinquish their religion.

9. RIGHTS TO CHILDREN IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES:

Islam has paid special attention to children in difficult and exceptional circumstances, including:

1. Children who have lost one or both parents;

2. Disabled children;

3. Refugee children or those held in prison;

4. Illegitimate children or foundlings;

5. Children living in conditions of war and environmental and natural disasters;

6. Working children;

7. Beggar children;

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8. Stateless children.

Through these categories of children, Allah puts people in the society and the Islamic Community to the test. Islam encourages solidarity and collaboration so as to extricate those children from such circumstances; urges people to give them education and training; and prohibits exploiting them by any form.

Conclusion:

Announcing these noble Islamic principles to the World and declaring adherence thereto, the Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference do hereby call for incorporating these principles into their national legislation and to take them into consideration when formulating their national and international practices.

In this respect, they praise the local, regional and international efforts exerted to protect and care for the child in line with the teachings of the tolerant Islamic Sharia, and reiterate their support and commitment to sign and ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as the implementation of the goals outlined in the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children, and the Plan of Action for implementing it which was adopted at the World Summit for Children in September 1990 in New York.

{And say: "Work righteousness: Soon will Allah observe your work, and His Messenger, and the Believers."}
Allah, the Almighty, speeketh the Truth.

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RESOLUTION NO.17/7-C(IS)
ON THE
ADOPTION OF A UNIFIED STAND ON THE BELITTLING OF ISLAMIC SANCTITIES AND VALUES

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Emphasizing the objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on coordinating efforts to protect the Sacred Places;

Recalling the resolutions and statements of the Islamic Conferences on the adoption of a joint stand on the debasing of Islamic Sanctities and Values, especially Resolution No.3/6-C(IS) adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference;

Expressing its deep concern at the killing of Muslims and the aggressions against their Holy Shrines in Palestine, India and Bosnia-Herzegovina as well as in Jammu and Kashmir; and other parts of the world;

Expressing its resentment at the persistence of some quarters in publishing further editions and new issues of the book "Satanic Verses" and publicising its author in many places, particularly in Europe;

Emphasizing the statements made by the Secretary General of OIC on such assaults on, and violations, of Islamic sanctities and values;

1. Strongly condemns repeated Israeli attacks on Al-Aqsa Mosque and other mosques, historical places and other places of worship in the occupied Arab territories.

2. Strongly condemns the serious Israeli aggressions against the Ibrahimi Mosque in the month of Ramadan 1414H which have resulted in scores of martyrs and led to the closure of the Mosque, and also condemns the Israeli plan to partition of the Mosque with the design of slicing off the major part thereof and erecting a Jewish temple there, which represents a flagrant violation of all international agreements and Conventions, particularly the 1949 Geneva Convention.

3. Strongly condemns the destruction of the historical Babri Mosque at Ayodha by Hindu extremists forces and holds them responsible for this gross act of destruction.

4. Expresses its strong indignation and its condemnation of the destruction and confiscation of mosques, historical places and schools in Bosnia-Herzegovina in addition to rape and all kinds of torture by the tyrannical Serbs.

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5. Strongly reaffirms the statements and resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference in this respect.

6. Appeals to all Member States to stand resolutely against these challenges and to confront them with every available means so that the Holy Shrines of Muslim communities and peoples in non-Islamic States may not be subject to profanation, demolition or confiscation.

7. Commissions the Secretary General to prepare and submit to the next ICFM a study on the conclusion of an international legal instrument with a view to ensuring respect for Islamic values and holy places covering legal and procedural elements to be included in such an instrument.

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RESOLUTION NO.18/7-C(IS)
ON
DESTRUCTION OF THE BABRI MASJID AND PROTECTION OF ISLAMIC HOLY PLACES

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the objectives of the OIC Charter which assert coordinated effort for safeguarding the Holy Places and to strengthen the struggle of all Muslim Peoples with a view to safeguarding their dignity, independence and national rights;

Also recalling the resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, on the Unified Stand on Sacrilegious Acts Against Islamic Holy Places and Values especially Resolution 3/6-C (IS) adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference;

Noting that the Babri Mosque with its five centuries old history has been revered and held in the highest esteemed by Muslims all over the world.

Recalling that the Organization of Islamic Conference had made several appeals to the Government of India to prevent any act of profanation of the Mosque and underlined the responsibility of the Government of India to preserve the sanctity of the Mosque and to protect its premises from attacks by Hindu militants;

Deeply alarmed at the anarchy and violence of Hindu fundamentalists in India which is directed against the Muslim minority and aims to eliminate the Islamic culture and heritage in India, and *expressing* its outrage and profound anguish over the destruction of the Babri Mosque and the subsequent killing of thousands of innocent Muslims and wanton destruction of their dwellings;

Recalling the decision of the Government of India to refer the case to the Indian Supreme Court thus reneging on its commitment to rebuild the Babri Mosque and the decision of the local authorities in Ayodhya forbidding Muslims from praying at the site of the Mosque and allowing Hindus to carry out their religious rituals at the makeshift temple on the site of the demolished Mosque;

1)- *Strongly condemns* the destruction of the historic Babri Mosque in Ayodhya, India, by Hindu militants and holds them responsible for this flagrant act of desecration and destruction.

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2)- Expresses deep regret over the failure of the Indian authorities to take appropriate measures to protect this important Muslim holy site.

3)- Strongly condemns the systematic killing of thousands of innocent Muslims in various parts of India and expresses deep concern over the safety and security of the Muslim minority in India.

4)- Welcomes, in this respect, the decision of the Supreme Court of India of 24 October 1994 implying that "settlement of disputes were outside the domain of the judiciary's functions.

5)- Calls upon the Government of India to:

(i) Ensure the safety and protection of the Muslims and also of all Islamic Holy Sites throughout India in accordance with the responsibilities and obligations under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as other international instruments.

(ii) Take immediate steps to implement its solemn commitment to reconstruct the Babri Mosque at its original site and to restore it as a holy site of the Muslims and to punish those guilty of the sacrilegious act of destroying a revered religious symbol of the Islamic world.

(iii) Remove the makeshift Hindu temple, put together on the site of the Babri Mosque which is considered as a continuation of the acts of desecration and an affront to the feelings of the Muslims in India and all parts of the Muslim world.

(iv) Take immediate steps to ensure the protection of about 3,000 other Mosques especially those at Mathura and Varanasi, which have been targets of threats and attempts of destruction by Hindu extremists.

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RESOLUTION NO.19/7-C(IS) ON THE DESTRUCTION OF MOSQUES AND ISLAMIC MONUMENTS IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Bearing in mind the objectives of the OIC Charter concerning the safeguarding of Islamic Identity;

Recalling the cultural and architectural history of Bosnia-Herzegovina which shows harmonious diversity forming Bosnia-Herzegovina identity;

Noting that the dreadful and massive destruction by the Serbs of Islamic mosques and sanctuaries in Bosnia-Herzegovina which aims at ethnic cleansing, constitutes an act of genocide;

Recalling that the OIC and UNESCO had adopted many decisions to save the monuments, mosques and libraries as well as other shrines in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Having considered the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social affairs;

1. Calls upon the relevant subsidiary organs, specialized and affiliated institutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to conduct a study with a view to drawing up a programme of rebuilding of the libraries of Bosnia-Herzegovina with the assistance of the member countries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

2. Urges Member States to assist in the rebuilding of the national and university libraries in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

3. Strongly condemns the destruction of the cultural entities and educational institutions in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

4. Calls upon the Secretary General of the OIC in coordination with the relevant UN bodies and other relevant international institutions to take urgent steps to ensure the safety and the protection of Islamic monuments, educational institutions, libraries and other cultural entities in Bosnia-Herzegovina which are the common cultural heritage of all mankind.

5. Calls upon the Member States of OIC to condemn the Serbian aggression, to help the restoration of the Islamic heritage in Bosnia-Herzegovina, to support the initiatives of the OIC Secretary General on this important issue and to set up a Committee which will start immediately the necessary planning and evaluation for the restoration of the Islamic heritage in this country.

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RESOLUTION NO.20/7-C(IS) ON THE ISRAELI AGGRESSIONS AGAINST ISLAMIC SHRINES IN AL-KHALIL

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Reaffirming the objectives of the Charter of the OIC aimed at ensuring coordination for the safeguard and liberation of the Holy places;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences on the Unified Stand Against the Profanation of Islamic Sanctities and Values, in particular resolution 3/6-C(IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and 17/21-C of the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing its grave concern over the schemes being devised against the Enclosure of the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil with the aim of Judaizing it, seizing part of it and preventing worshippers from entering it;

Recalling Security Council resolution number 904 (1994) on the Massacre in the Enclosure of the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil;

1. Strongly condems the repeated Israeli aggressions against the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil, in particular, the massacre perpetrated by the settlers against Palestinian worshippers in the Enclosure of the Ibrahimi Mosque in Ramadan 1414H killing tens of them.

2. Strongly condemns the aggressive Israeli scheme for the partition of the Enclosure of the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil, which aims at seizing and judaizing most of it and building a Jewish Synagogue therein, and which constitutes an aggression against Islamic sanctities and feelings and a violation of all international Conventions and Charters in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

3. Requests Member States to coordinate and intensify their efforts in the various international fora to prevent the implementation of the Israeli scheme for partitioning the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil, to ensure its access for Muslims and to preserve the integrity of the Ibrahimi Enclosure as a Mosque for Muslims only as it has been through the ages; it warns Member States against any slackness in this regard as this would encourage Israel to undermine the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and other Islamic and Christian shrines.

4. Calls upon Member States to ensure the restoration of the old district in Al-Khalil, to safeguard the heritage and civilization of the historical city and to settle Palestinian families therein in an effort to counter Jewish colonization.

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RESOLUTION NO.21/7-C(IS) ON THE TWINNING OF PALESTINIAN UNIVERSITIES IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE OIC MEMBER STATES

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the various previous Resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, on the Twinning of Palestinian universities in the Occupied Territories with Member States' universities;

1. *Calls on* Member States to implement operative paragraph (1) of Resolution 5/19-C on twinning of Palestinian universities with the universities of Member States, adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2. *Approves* the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs which call for the necessity of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the people and students of Palestine through establishing twinning relations between universities in Member States and Palestinian universities in the Occupied Territories to enable the latter to overcome their difficulties, confront the Israeli designs aimed at impeding their functioning, fulfil their educational mission in the best manner and contribute to the reinforcement of the Palestinian national authority.

3. *Recommends* to extend every kind of financial and academic support and assistance to the universities in the occupied territories so that they may be able to play their national and educational role, and supports in particular the Open University of Al-Quds in view of its great importance in supporting the resistance of its people and the preservation of the Arab and Islamic heritage of the Holy City.

4. *Calls upon* the Member States to see to it that their universities receive training and academic delegations from the Universities of the occupied Palestinian territories to work in their Universities.

5. *Calls upon* the Member States to contribute towards training the Palestinian youth in their Universities and exchanging educational delegations in various academic fields, so as to assist the Palestinian Universities in performing their tasks during the overall reconstruction of the Palestinian National Authority and elleviate the material and academic difficulties which may emerge.

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RESOLUTION NO.22/7-C(IS)
ON THE
TEACHING THE SUBJECT OF THE HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 12 Rajab 1415H (13-14 December, 1994),

Recalling the previous resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences, and the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the teaching of the history and geography of Palestine;

1- Commends the efforts made by the Commission entrusted with the elaboration of curricula for the teaching of the History and Geography of Palestine and calls on the General Secretariat and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) to expeditiously print and communicate the curricula to the Member States in implementation of the relevant Islamic Resolutions.

2- Calls upon all educational organs and institutions in the Member States to contribute effectively to the teaching of the approved subject of the History and Geography of Palestine for the three levels of education so as to educate the young generations of the Islamic Ummah about the Palestinian territories and the rights of their Arab and Muslim people, and safeguard the Islamic and historic heritage of Palestine and particularly in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

3- Appeals to the Member States and the IDB to contribute to the costs of printing the approved curricula in the three OIC languages as well as in the national languages of non-Arabic-speaking States.

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RESOLUTION NO.23/7-C(IS)
ON THE
EDUCATIONAL SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, SYRIAN GOLAN AND OTHER OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendation issued by the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, concerning educational situation in the occupied Palestinian territories and Syrian Golan;

1. Condemns the measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities against the educational and cultural organs and institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories and aimed at denying the Palestinians access to education, so as to obliterate their national identity and sever their relation with their education and history, and distort their culture to serve the designs of occupation.

2. Appeals to the Member States to support the efforts of the Palestine Liberation Organization aimed at promoting the educational process in the occupied Palestinian territories over the transitional period, and to provide it with technical and financial means for the development of the necessary curricula for all educational levels.

3. Calls upon Member States to promptely extend every kind of academic and financial assistance and support to the educational sector in the occupied Palestinian territories so that it may fulfill its mission in the reconstruction of the Palestinian national institutions and so that the educational institutions may contribute to the establishment of the Palestinian people's national authority on their homeland, and as a further enhancement to Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people.

4. Calls upon Member States to extend every necessary assistance to provide the financial requirements for the promotion of the educational process in the occupied territories in general and in the City of Al-Quds in particular, in view of the great difficulties faced by education in the holy City on account of the practices of the Israeli occupation authority aimed at the judaization of the City and at severing it from its Arabo-Islamic environment.

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5. Condemns the Israeli acts of repression against and the closure of educational institutions in the occupied Syrian Golan, and in particular the banning of the Syrian textbooks and educational system, barring Syrian students from pursuing their studies in Syrian universities, depriving the Syrian students who pursue their higher education in Syria of their right to return, imposing the Hebrew Language on the Syrian students, imposing curricula which incite to hatred, hostility and religious fanaticism, laying off Syrian teachers, all of which constitute acts which flagrantly violate the Fourth Geneva Convention signed on 12 August 1949, on the protection of citizens in times of war, and which in fact but give further staying power to the resistance of the Syrian Arab people in the face of the Israeli parties aimed at the obliteration of their Arab cultural identity and declares its support for the maintenance of the Syrian Arab educational curricula and the provision of educational and cultural requirements.

6. Appeals to the international specialized organs and institutions to oppose this Israeli policy which violates international law and conventions and the Universal Human Rights Declaration.

7. Calls for intensified international efforts to compel the Israeli occupation authorities to reopen the schools and universities in the occupied Palestinian territories to Palestinian students.

8. Recommends the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with the international organs and institutions and particularly the UN and its specialized agencies, mainly the UNESCO and UNRWA with the purpose of giving assistance to the PLO and providing the necessary support for the development and updating of curricula at all educational levels. This is to be done within the framework of the establishment of the Palestinian national authority which is impeded by financial difficulties resulting from a deficit in terms of currently available resources to meet the requirements for the development of academic life in the occupied Palestinian territories.

9. Invites the Member States to extend all necessary facilities to the Palestinian students so as to enable them to enroll in their universities and specialized institutes and thus help them complete their university studies and also underlines the need to increase the number of scholarships and seats for the benefit of the Palestinian youth in the Islamic States and particularly in the fields of higher studies, technical, technological and teacher training.

10- Calls for extending of support to the Open University of Al-Quds in view of its vital importance in strengthening the resistance of the Palestinian people and enabling them to continue their university studies and also

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calls for extending all the technical and financial assistance necessary for the university to develop and settle its problems so that it may open new branches and discharge its educational mission in an optimal manner.

11. Expresses its high appreciation for the role played by the Palestinian schools and universities in the preservation of the Palestinian culture and heritage and in confronting the measure adopted by the Israeli occupation authorities against the educational and cultural institutions and organs in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

12. Reaffirms the need to implement the recommendation of Islamic Universities' managements to receive training and academic missions from the universities of the occupied territories to work in their universities for short periods .

13. Recommends to provide all kinds of financial and academic assistance and support to the universities of the occupied territories in implementation of the successive Islamic Conferences, and to work for the establishment of a Centre for Higher Studies in the occupied Palestinian territories.

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RESOLUTION NO.24/7-C(IS) ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC CHARACTER OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AND ITS HUMAN HERITAGE AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the earlier resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendation of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs concerning the preservation of the Islamic character of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its human heritage;

1- Reiterates all earlier Islamic resolutions on the preservation of the Islamic character of Al-Quds and its human heritage.

2. Condemns the aggressive and expansionist policies of the Zionist enemy and particularly its policy which seeks to establish further settlements and to transfer and resettle hundreds of thousands of Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which are policies aimed at bringing about serious changes in their demographic and historic nature and to judaize them, which may jeopardize the Peace Process and represents a flagrant violation of international law and of the relevant U.N. and Security Council Resolutions.

3. Calls for the continuation of action at all Islamic and international levels with a view to forcing Israel to abrogate its decision to annex the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, reaffirming the City's Arabo-Islamic chracter and reject its annexation or judaization, pursuant to the relevant resolutions of international legality, and particularly the UN Security Council's resolutions No. 465 and 478.

4. Reaffirms all previous resolutions adopted on the preservation of the Islamic character and human heritage of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

5. Requests the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with the international organs and institutions and particularly with the UNESCO to prevent the Israeli authorities from demolishing the buildings around the Al-Quds Holy Shrine and to stop their excavation works especially on the south side of the Holy Shrine whose objective is to destroy the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and erect their claimed temple on its site.

6. Recommends that an information seminar be organized on the City of Al-Quds particularly under the current situation so as to inform public opinion of imminent threats to the City, and the need to safeguard the Islamic and Christian Shrines and guarantee the right of worship for all believers.

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7. Urges the General Secretariat and the OIC Member States to extend every material assistance to enable the Palestinian people to face up to the Israeli challenges and schemes to obliterate religious monuments of the Holy City of Al-Quds.

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RESOLUTION NO.25/7-C(IS) ON THE INCLUSION OF INFORMATION ON THE ISLAMIC COMMUNITIES IN THE BALKANS AND THE CAUCASUS IN THE HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY TEXT BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATION

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Considering that the emergence of new independent States in the Balkans, Caucasus and Central Asia, with Muslim populations, possessing a valuable Islamic Cultural Heritage which was concealed from the rest of the world for many years, has opened new vistas for cooperation among the OIC Member States and enlarged also the OICs field of interest and scope of activities;

Proceeding from its belief in this reality and its desire to consolidate the bonds of communication and contacts between these Muslim peoples and the rest of the Muslim World and to evolve programmes for re-binding these peoples with their Islamic culture while, at the same time, familiarizing the other Muslim peoples with the great contributions made by the peoples of these new Sates in the build-up of the Islamic civilization;

Taking note of the recommendations adopted by the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Calls upon the OIC Member States to incorporate in the geography and history textbooks of their schools and in the other relevant publications information concerning Muslim Communities in the Balkans and the Caucasus & Central Asia.

2. Also calls upon the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre to carry out a preliminary study and draw up a work program on this issue with a view to convening an experts meeting in the near future.

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RESOLUTION NO. 26/7-C(IS)
ON THE
PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO THE MUSLIMS IN KOSOVA AND SANJAK

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Noting the massive and dreadfull destruction by the Serbs of the economic life and the cultural heritage of Kosova and the Sanjak which aims at ethnic cleansing;

Considering that the people of Kosova are deprived of their cultural and economic rights, and are facing immense difficulties;

Referring to the recommendations adopted by the Eighteenth Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on the subject;

1- Strongly condemns the Serbian aggression against the Muslim Albanian population of Kosovo aimed at depriving this population of their Islamic identity and culture.

2- Urges all OIC Member States and the relevant OIC organizations to help the Albanians in Kosovo to preserve their cultural heritage and Islamic identity against the Serbian aggression.

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RESOLUTION NO. 27/7-C(IS)
ON THE
PROTECTION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Having taken note of the recommendations adopted by the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, of the resolutions of the Fourteenth Session of the Executive Board of ISESCO on its role in extending support to the cultural and educational institutions in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the report of the Istanbul Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) on its activities in the fields of research and publication concerning the Islamic heritage in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Master 2004 project in the field of the restoration of historic cities and the centre's activities aimed at raising the awareness of world opinion with regard to the Islamic heritage, in implementation of the resolution adopted by the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Karachi, April 1993);

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Strongly condemns the Serbian aggression, the destruction of cultural entities and the educational institutions of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

2. Calls upon the Secretary General of the OIC in coordination with the relevant UN bodies and other international institutions to take urgent steps to ensure the safety and the protection of Islamic monuments, educational institutions, libraries and other cultural entities in Bosnia-Herzegovina which are part of the common cultural heritage of all mankind.

3. Calls for the establishment of a Committee which will start working immediately to plan and to assess the restoration of the Islamic heritage in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

4. Supports the initiatives of the OIC Secretary General on this important issue.

5. Also calls upon the OIC Member States to help in the restoration of the Islamic heritage and educational institutions, including the libraries in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

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6. Commends the support extended by ISESCO through its work programme conceived for the benefit of educational institutions in Bosnia-Herzegovina and through the allocation of special amounts in its budget for financing these institutions.

7. Stresses the importance of the project initiated by the Istanbul Centre (IRCICA) entitled Master 2004, and commends the progress made in the implementation of this ambitious plan, calling on concerned institutions to provide the necessary support to the centre to enable it to pursue the project aiming at listing Islamic historic monuments, preserving the unique cultural identity of Bosnia-Herzegovina and protecting its civilizational heritage.

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RESOLUTION NO.28/7-C(IS) ON THE RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY, ART AND CULTURE (IRCICA), ISTANBUL

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), Istanbul; and the recommendations of the Tenth and Eleventh meetings of the Board of Directors of the Centre (Kuwait, November 1993; Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, 3-4 December 1994);

Commending the First Islamic International Festival of Artisans at Work (Islamabad, October 1994) and the Bosnia Herzegovina Exhibition organized by the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul on the occasion of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having considered the Report of the Director General of the Centre on its activities and future plans of action; and the report and recommendations of the Eleventh Session of its Board of Directors;

1. Commends the efforts of the Centre reflected in its pioneering accomplishments and its activities aimed at meeting the needs of the Muslim Ummah and keeping pace with international developments in the field of Culture and Islamic Heritage in the optimal way, thus calling for satisfaction and appreciation of efforts exerted in this respect.

2. Approves the Report which comprises the activities and future Plans of action of the Centre and also approves the Report and Recommendations adopted by the Eleventh Session of the Centre's Board of Directors;

3. Commends the First Islamic International Festival of Artisans at Work (Islamabad, October 1994), and expresses thanks and appreciation to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for hosting and organizing such an important and comprehensive event in the field of Islamic handicrafts. It also calls for the general dissemination of the declaration of the Festival (the Islamabad Declaration), in view of the importance of its future prospects of improving the conditions of artisans and promoting this important traditional, cultural, touristic and economic sector.

4. Expresses its appreciation for the diverse activities carried out by the Centre with the aim of raising the awareness of world opinion with respect to the Islamic cultural heritage in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and for the efforts it exerts for the maintenance and preservation of that heritage.

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5. Recommend IRCICA to make contacts with member states to prepare an exhibition on Islamic heritage and culture aimed at publicizing the different dimensions of that culture and its role in building up human civilization and its values and ideals.

6. Expresses thanks and appreciation to His Excellency the Prime Minister of Malaysia and the Malaysian government for their generous donation to the waqf of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, thus enabling it to carry out the tasks entrusted to it and invites Member States to take similar initiatives in this respect.

7. Thanks the State of Kuwait for kindly hosting the Tenth Session of the Centre's Board of Directors and for providing all facilities which ensured its success.

8. Also thanks the Arab Republic of Egypt for hosting the Eleventh Session of the Centre's Board of Directors and extending all the necessary facilities for its success.

9. Expresses its gratitude and appreciation to the host country (The Republic of Turkey) and to the other Member States for the material and moral support they are extending to the Centre, thus enabling it to carry out its tasks in a satisfactory manner.

10. Recommends the Member States to pay their contributions to the budget of the Centre on a regular basis and calls upon them to settle their arrears so that the Centre can implement its current and future plans of action.

11. Decides to appoint a new Governing Board composes of the following members:

1- Prof. Dr. Ihsan Dogramaci, Turkey.
2- Dr. Abdullah Hassan Masry, Saudi Arabia.
3- Raja Fuzia B. Raja Tun Uda, Malaysia.
4- Mr. Shahid Husein, Pakistan.
5- Dr. Omar Jah, Gambia.
6- Dr. Omar amin B. Abdullah, Morocco.
7- Sheikha Hussa al-Salem al Sabah, Kuwait.
8- Prof. Ahmed Mohammad Issa, Egypt.
9- Mr. Mohammad ahmed Suwaidi, U.A.E.
10- Dr. Wijdan Ali, Jordan.

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RESOLUTION NO.29/7-C(IS)
ON THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE (ICPICH), ISTANBUL

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the earlier Resolutions adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH);

Having taken note of the Commission's report on its activities and future plans which was submitted by the representative of the Commission's President;

1- Approves the report of the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage which includes its plan of action.

2- Expresses its thanks to the Governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Turkey for their moral and material support to the Commission and its projects.

3- Expresses its appreciation to the Commission's Chairman H.R.H. Prince Faisal Bin Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz for his efforts for the benefit of the achievement of the Commission's goals.

4- Commends the efforts made by the Commission for the implementation of its projects.

5. Appeals to the Member States to work for paying their contributions to the budget of the Commission on a regular basis and to settle their arrears.

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RESOLUTION NO.30/7-C(IS)
ON THE
ISLAMIC FIQH ACADEMY

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Islamic Fiqh Academy;

Recalling again the Statute of the Academy, its goals and objectives, and the general plan adopted by the Academy Council at its first session held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah for unifying the Muslim Ummah and aligning its ranks so that it may remain impregnable through its faith, enlightened with its Shari'ah, constantly strong and able to meet present-day challenges and face contemporary problems;

Expressing its appreciation of the resolutions, recommendations and interpretations adopted by the Islamic Fiqh Academy at its previous sessions.

Following with increased interest the activities and achievements of the Academy as presented in its Report, with particular reference to the period following the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Commending the Academy's sustained efforts to implement its various projects, foremost among which are the Fiqh Encyclopaedia of Economic Affairs and Transactions, the Comprehensive Index of Fiqh Rules, the heritage revival projects, the Glossary of Fiqh terminology, the simplification of Fiqh, as well as its valuable efforts exerted in the exercise of the functions previously assigned to the Islamic International Law Commission;

Expressing satisfaction at the efforts of the Academy in convening scholarly seminars, conferences and meetings jointly with Islamic organizations and institutions of Member States, as well as its sustained endeavours to enhance cooperation with relevant Universities and scientific institutes;

1. *Commends* the efforts of the Secretary General and the staff of the General Secretariat of the Academy.

2. *Exhorts* the Member States to pay their contributions to the budget of the Academy and to continue supporting it so as to enable it to accomplish its tasks as required in serving Islam and the vital causes of the Islamic Ummah.

RESOLUTION NO.31/7-C(IS) ON THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13 to 15 December, 1994),

Recalling Resolution No.7/6-C(IS) adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar in 1412H (1991) in which it reiterated the importance of the tasks of the ISF and its objectives which aim at promoting Islamic solidarity through contribution towards religious, cultural, scientific and social programmes and projects, in the Member States or in favour of Muslim communities and minorities in the Non-Member States;

Recalling Resolution No. 31/21-C adopted by the Twenty-First ICFM (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation For Peace, Justice, and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan in 1413 (1993), which affirmed its strong attachment to the preservation of this important Islamic organ which is considered a glorious symbol of Islamic solidarity and a major financier of all the cultural, spiritual and social activities of our Organization;

Noting with appreciation the achievements of the Fund during the past 20 years, confirming Islamic solidarity extending support to official and popular institutions in charge of the affairs of culture, higher education, Islamic guidance and youth welfare in all parts of the Islamic World;

Noting with satisfaction the mobilization of a significant part of the capital of the ISF Waqf and stressing the necessity of finalizing the Waqf's capital which amounts to US$ 100 million in order to provide income which would enable the Fund to realize self-financing of its annual budgets;

Having considered the report submitted by the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the ISF on the financial constraints and obstacles faced by the Fund when financing its budgets and executing its annual programmes, due to the depletion of its resources, which resulted in halting several of its activities;

1. Underlines the important noble objectives of the Fund which represent a genuine symbol of the joint Islamic determination of the Islamic States on the great importance they give to Islamic solidarity.

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2. Expresses deep thanks and appreciation to the Member States which have extended generous and regular donations to the Fund and its Waqf without which it would have been impossible for the Fund to carry out its missions in favour of the Islamic Ummah.

3. Urges the Member States to pledge annual donations, according to their means, the ISF budget and contribute to the capital of the Waqf's Fund and requests the Secretary General and the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Fund to conduct the necessary contacts with the governments of the Member States in this respect.

4. Requests the Permanent Council of the Fund, in collaboration with the General Secretariat and the Board of Trustees of the Waqf, to organize regular visits to the Islamic countries to explain the noble objectives of the Fund and its Waqf and urge them to extend voluntary contributions and donations to the Fund and its Waqf.

5. Approves the content of the report of the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the ISF.

6. Endorses the Permanent Council's approval of the closing accounts of the ISF for the financial years 1991/1992 and 1992/1993.

7. Calls upon the Permanent Council of the Fund to continue extending assistance to the cultural, social and educational projects in the Islamic world and according priority attention to projects approved by the Islamic Summit Conferences and Foreign Ministers Conferences.

8. Expresses thanks and appreciation to the Permanent Council, its Chairman, its Board of Trustees, its Chairman and the Executive Bureau of the Fund for the efforts they exert in order to realize the objectives of the Fund and its Waqf.

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RESOLUTION NO.32/7-C(IS) ON THE ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (ISESCO)

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations adopted by the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs concerning ISESCO;

Taking note of the Report submitted by ISESCO;

1. Commends the achievements accomplished by the Organization in educational, scientific and cultural fields and requests it to pursue its great efforts to fulfil its noble objectives.

2. Commends once again the Islamic Programme related to literacy and fundamental education for all in the Islamic countries and the Quranic letter programme and calls for expanding this last project to include the other Islamic regions and also calls for supporting the Organization by availing it of the necessary assistance and facilities to implement this vital project.

3. Pays tribute to ISESCO's achievements in the consolidation and development of cooperation with Islamic and international organizations, and for its efforts and participation in supporting the Islamic University in Niger and calls on the Organization to expand such support to comprise the other Islamic Institutes and Unviersities.

4. Commends ISESCO for setting up the Al-Quds Al-Sharif Unit and the achievements made with regard to the protection of cultural assets in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

5. Commends the programme being implemented by ISESCO within the framework of cooperation between the OIC and UN Systems on the project of "Basic Education and Training in the Perspective of Human Resource Development in the Islamic Countries" and calls on Islamic institutions, and, in particular, the Islamic Development Bank, to contribute to financing this project.

6. Urges those Member States that have not yet ratified the Islamic Convention on the equivalnce of Diplomas, to do so as soon as possible.

7. Urges those member states that have not yet joined ISESCO to do so as soon as possible in support of Islamic solidarity.

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RESOLUTION NO.33/7-C(IS) ON THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY GAMES, SPORTS FEDERATION

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the activities of the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation (ISSF);

Having taken cognizance of the Expert level meeting held in the month of Shaaban 1414H (January 1994) in Riyadh at the invitation of the Federation and the OIC General Secretariat to prepare for the First Conference of Youth Ministers pursuant to Resolution 5/6-C(IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Federation's General Secretariat on this subject;

1. Approves the report of the Expert Committee's meeting, held in Riyadh in the month of Shaaban, 1414H (January 1994).

2. Requests the Federation to organize periodic quadriennal tournaments for one or more games.

3. Urges Member States to take active interest in all future activities of the Federation, as well as in the forthcoming Tournaments of Islamic Solidarity Games and particularly in organizing their first round under the sponsorship of the Federation and calls for holding the First Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports of the Member States as soon as possible pursuant to the resolution of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference in this respect.

4. Calls on to Member States to honour their obligations to enable the Federation to carry out its activities.

5. Expresses its appreciation and thanks to His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, President of the General Presidency of Youth Welfare in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, for his sponsorship of activities of the Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games aimed at furthering its noble objectives.

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RESOLUTION NO.34/7-C(IS)
ON
THE ISLAMIC COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRESCENT, BENGHAZI

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the various resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs concerning the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent;

Having considered the Report of the committee's Elventh Meeting held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Convinced of the important role to be assumed by the Committee in the humanitarian and relief field;

Expressing its deep gratitude to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the material support it has extended and the administrative and logistic facilities it continues to extend to the Committee for establishing the Headquarters in Benghazi;

Welcoming the wish expressed by the Islamic Republic of Iran to join the Committee;

1. Urges the Member States which have not yet signed and ratified the Agreement of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent to do so at an early date so that the Committee may start its functions and accomplish its noble objectives.

2 Invites Member States and Islamic institutions to support the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent so that it may implement its programmes.

3. Approves the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent.

4. Calls for necessary action to be undertaken in collaboration with the UNHCR to provide proper protection and care to the refugees.

5. Expresses warm thanks to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for extending support and facilities to the ICIC during its establishment.

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RESOLUTION NO.35/7-C(IS)
ON THE
WORLD FEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL ARAB-ISLAMIC SCHOOLS

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendation made by the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the World Federation of International Arab-Islamic Schools;

Having considered the report submitted by the Federation.

1. Calls on the General Secretariat, the Islamic organizations and institutions, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Islamic Development Bank to support the Federation's plans and projects and to extend all the necessary help towards the implementation thereof, particularly:

a)- To continue extending support for the holding of training courses for teachers of the Arabic language and Islamic culture in both Asia and Africa.

b)- To contribute towards the printing of the book for teaching the Arabic language to non-Arabic speakers prepared by the Federation and to ensure its distribution to Muslim children.

c)- To call on to IDB to continue contributing towards printing books for Afghan children.

d)- To support the Open Complementary Studies Institute at Khartoum in order that it may continue its activities.

2. Recommends that support be extended to the project of the World Council for Arabic and Islamic School Examinations founded by the Federation in collaboration with the Islamic Universities Association, aimed at setting examinations for private Islamic schools under the supervision of reputable Islamic universities.

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3. Recommends that support be extended to the Federation to enable it to play an effective role in providing assistance to education in Afghani schools and universities and in the reconstruction of schools and higher education institutes demolished during the war.

4. Expresses thanks and appreciation to the government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for the support they provided to schools and higher education in Afghanistan whether in a general way or through the Federation.

5. Recommends transmitting the Federation's request to express thanks and appreciation to the Government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for its support to Arabo-Islamic teaching throughout the world.

RESOLUTION NO.36/7-C(IS)
ON
DA'WAH ACTIVITIES AND THE REACTIVATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON COORDINATION OF ISLAMIC ACTION

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Referring to the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Inspired by the Makkah Al-Mukarramah Declaration issued by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, which provides that: "Believing in the need to propagate the principles of Islam and the spread of its culture, glory throughout the Islamic societies and in the world as a whole and to emphasize its rich heritage, its spiritual strength, moral values and laws conducive to progress, justice and prosperity, we are determined to cooperate to provide the human and material means to achieve these objectives. We also pledge to exert further efforts in various cultural fields to achieve rapprochement in the thinking of Muslims and to purify Islamic thought of all that may be alien or divisive";

Recalling the Dakar Declaration issued by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, which states that "the leaders of the Islamic Ummah are determined to provide the Organization of the Islamic Conference with the required resources in order to support and coordinate Islamic Da'wah efforts and to improve educational curricula and training programmes as well as to disseminate the teachings of Islam throughout the world, within the framework of cooperation among States and in respect of their sovereignty; and also to instill the lofty Islamic values";

Taking note of the recommendations made by the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for [illegible] Cultural and Social Affairs, on Da'wah activities and the reactivation of the Committee on Coordination of Islamic Action;

Recalling the various resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences;

Recalling resolution 32/21-C of the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers approving the development of an Islamic Da'wah strategy in keeping with the provisions of the Cultural Strategy Document approved by the Sixth Summit Conference;

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Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General of the Organization;

1- Recommends all Islamic institutions to cooperate with the Committee on Coordination of Islamic Action.

2- Requests the Islamic Cultural Centres and the Da'wah Centres to educate the Pilgrims regarding the rites and ceremonies of Pilgrimage, prior to their arrival in the Holy Places to perform the Hajj duty.

3- Requests the Secretary General to see to the completion of the Strategy of Joint Islamic Action in the Field of Islamic Da'wah for submission to the next Conference of Foreign Ministers.

4- Calls on the Secretary General to convene further Islamic symposia on Islamic culture and da'wah following confirmation of the usefulness of the previous symposia held in Niger, Malaysia and Moscow.

5- Recommends that the Committee on Coordination of Islamic Action, in coordination with the competent authorities in Member States, take care of, and pay attention to, women in the field of Da'wah instruction.

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Annex VII

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Resolutions on administrative and financial matters

RESOLUTION NO. 1/7-AF(IS)
ON THE APPLICATIONS OF SANCTIONS ON THE MEMBER STATES WHICH DEFAULT TO THEIR FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling paragraph (3) of Resolution No.1/6-AF(IS) on the scheduling of the arrears of the Member States and the grant of 50% concession in case of full payment;

Being conscious that the Organization of the Islamic Conference cannot carry out the tasks assigned to it in an effective manner unless the appropriate financial resources are made available to it and expressing deep concern over the serious difficulties facing the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs due to the lack of funds;

Having taken cognizance of the fact that only few Member States availed of the 50% concession granted to them by Resolution 1/6-AF(IS);

Having also taken cognizance of Resolution No. 3/21-AF adopted by the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the application of sanctions as of 1 July 1994 against the Member States which default to settle their arrears of contributions prior to 31 December 1993;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the application of sanctions against the Member States which default to settle their mandatory contributions (Document No. ICFM/22-94/AF/D.2);

Bearing in mind the economic and financial difficulties facing most of the Member States;

1- Decides to extend to 30 June 1996 the period of eligibility for the preferential discount on the settlement of arrears for the period ending at fiscal year 1991-92.

2. Appeals once more to the Member States with arrears of mandatory contributions to settle these arrears prior to 30 June 1996.

3- Reaffirms the application of the sanctions ratified by virtue of Resolution No. 3/21-AF passed by the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, as of 1 July 1996.

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4- Requests the General Secretariat to follow-up this question and to report thereon to the Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 2/7-AF(IS) ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE OIC AND THE PROBLEM OF ACCUMULATION OF ARREARS ON MANDATORY CONTRIBUTIONS OF MEMBER STATES.

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 12 Rajab 1415H (13-14 December, 1994),

Recalling resolution 1/6-AF(IS), para 5 of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, which requested the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to provide the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs with all the means required for implementing the programmes and resolutions it adopts, bearing in mind the need to develop the Organization and boost its role of coordination;

Aware of the important role played by the Organization of the Islamic Conference through its General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs, at both Islamic and International levels for consolidating Islamic solidarity and cooperation and for defending the causes of the Ummah;

Conscious of Article VII, Para 1 of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which stipulates that all expenses on the administration and activities of the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs shall be borne by Member States according to their national income;

Expressing its deep concern over the financial difficulties of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs due to the delay in payment or the non-payment of contributions by some Member States, a situation which jeopardizes the implementation of the various activities entrusted to them;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the deteriorating financial situation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (Doc. No. ICFM/22-94/AF/D.1);

Having taken note of the recommendations of the Twenty-third Session of the Permanent Finance Committee calling for urgent measures to ensure the settlement of arrears and the regular payment of mandatory contributions by Member States;

Reaffirming the relevant provisions of the OIC Charter and of Resolution No. 6/18-AF which stipulate that membership of the OIC means automatic membership of all the OIC Subsidiary Organs and therefore all reservations made

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on the budgets of some or all Subsidiary Organs by some Member States shall not exempt them from their obligations to pay their annual mandatory contributions to the budgets involved;

1. Urges the Member States that have not yet settled their arrears up to financial year 1991/92 to do so as soon as possible to benefit from the 50% discount in case of settlement of arrears in one payment, or to benefit from the 25% discount in case settlement is made in eight equal installments in consultation with the General Secretariat provided this is done before June 30/6/1996.

2. Also urges the Member States which have not settled their mandatory contributions in respect of the period following Financial Year 1991/92 to do so as promptly as possible, so that the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs can perform the tasks assigned to them.
